REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,959.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

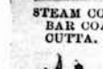
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "Assyria," 1,491 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on Thursday, the 20th August 1874, at 4 p.m.

	August 1874.		September 1874.
Leaves Bombay	20	Leaves Madras	4
„ Carwar	22	„ Cocoanada	6
„ Narrakal	26	„ Vizagapatam	7
„ Alleppy	28	„ Coringapatam	8
„ Tuticorin	28	„ Gopaulpore	8
„ Colombo	29	„ Palse Point	9
„ Galle	30	Arrives at CALCUTTA	11
„ Negapatam	Sept. 2		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August exceptin at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussrah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 12th August, 1874, at 2 p.m.

	August 1874.		August 1874.	
Leave Bombay	12	Leave Busreh	31	Without food.
„ Kurrachee	16	„ Mahomerah	31	
„ Gwadur	17	„ Fao	1	
„ Muscat	19	„ Koweit	Sept. 2	
„ Bunder Abbas	21	„ Bushire	2	
„ Linga	23	„ Linga	6	
„ Bahrein	25	„ Bunder Abbas	8	Including Wines.
„ Bushire	26	„ Muscat	10	
„ Fao	27	„ Guadur	12	
„ Mahomerah	27	„ Kurrachee	15	
Arrive BUSREH	28	Arrive BOMBAY	18	

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Nailer, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th August 1874, at 2 p.m.

The Steam-ship "CALCUTTA," 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th August 1874, at 2 p.m.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(TO LEAVE ABOUT 14TH AUGUST.

THE S.S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will SAIL as above.

FARE (First-class)..... Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. She made the passage out in 28½ days.

For Passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th July 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	8	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native langua. es.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to forse their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing numbers of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Friday, the 14th August, 1874, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. PESHAWUR, (3,781 Tons, and 600 H.P., Captain C. A. White, will leave for Southampton, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and Passengers and Cargo for that port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 10th August 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BOKHARA, (2,933 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain W. D. Anderson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 7th August.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th July 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ITHURIEL, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No Claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstance unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Ithuriel.

Bombay, 5th August 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Apollo Street, No. 13—

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T. Cloth, Madapollams, Jaconets, Scarfs, Dhotees, Chintz, &c.

Also, sundry articles comprising sets of cut-flowered glassware, wh te, blue and green bordered dinner sets, cheese stands, flower vases, children's toys, 25 dozen half-pints of champagne by Payne and Co., black and coloured carved cane chairs, horn hat-stands, screens, chest of drawers with glass book case, chiffoniers, footstools, work tables, brackets, grey bathing towell of sizes, 3 cases of silver cochineal.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th August 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MATHARPAKHADY, MAZAGON.

On SATURDAY, the 15th day of August 1874, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Samuldas Bhowanydas, on account and risk of the mortgagee Goverjee Okerda and Sankerbaee, widow of Jeitha Rajpa l, the following landed property, viz.—

All that righ , title, and interest of piece or parcel of Fazandaree land or ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house thereon erected, situate without the Fort at Matharpakhady, fronting on the west of a public street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of the Municipality under No. 102, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-two and seven tenths square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the compound of the said house and a garden of a Parsee, on the west by vacant land and public street or road on the south by vacant ground and the property of Jeevun Tooba, and on the south by vacant ground and the property of Mr. Clement J. D. Abreo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 4th August 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR AND CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS AND OLEOGRAPHS IN FANCY GILT FRAMES BY THE BEST ARTISTS.

COME AND SEE.
(WITHOUT RESERVE.)

On SATURDAY, the 15th August, Messrs. S. S. and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, an invoice of 12 cases pecul s imported in Bombay for the first time, representing important scenes of the late Franco-German War, Morning Toilet, Going to Bath, Painting the Hero, The Bloure Greek and Romania Girl, Marriage of the Prince of Wales, Table d'Hote, Marguerite, Madonna, Feeding-Time, Water in the Halls, Winter in Holland, Departure, Uninvited Guest, Harvest Girl, Language of Flowers, Battle-piece, Contemplation, Sleeping Beauty, Child, Detected Letter, Preparing for Dinner, Solitude, Mother's Treasure, Great Eastern, The Pope, The Evening Mother's Happiness, Judith, List-ning to the Bird, Scene on the Coast of Holland, Morning Bath, Lazy Bird, Broad Path, Christian Martyr, Black Ground Prints, Papers, &c., &c.

SADANUND SHRICRISINAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th August 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

13 Bales of Printing Papers.
9 Cases of Spindles.
5 Bales of Canvas Bags, damaged.
English Gold Jewellery, consisting of Finger Rings, Earrings, Brooches, Lockets, Albert Chains, Sets of Buttons, Hunting Watches, Eye Glasses, Pencils, Watch Keys, Key Hooks, Charms, &c. Few dozen Merino Shirts, Socks, and Shirt-fronts.

Few articles of furniture such as Round, Pier, and Writing Tables, Conversation Couches, Ottoman, Drawing-room Chairs, Whatnot, a plated 3-light Hanging Argand Lamp, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Dressing Glass, Glass, Crockery and Plated Ware, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 English-built Brougham with Horse and Harness.
1 Bay Arab Carriage Horse.

ACCOUNT SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horse, &c., at Mazagon, opposite Mazagon Castle.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horse, &c., the property of a Gentleman changing residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th August 1874.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDED at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S C.F. BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trials of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary appurtenances.

TRADE MARK.

ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPING GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S HATS AND HELMETS.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the .450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTSHIRE, ENGLAND.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PEN.

By Dealers all throughout the World.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there are now on SALE, at the Office of the Undersigned, POSTAGE STAMPS of the value of 9 PIES EACH and of 1 RUPEE EACH.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Superintendent of Stamps.

Bombay, General Stamp Office, 7th August 1874.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of TWELVE PER CENT. per annum will be payable on application, on and after the 17th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June 1874.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th August 1874.

NOTICE.—There will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at 11 A.M., on MONDAY next, the 10th instant, at the GRAND ARSENAL, on account of Government, a quantity of UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES and CAMP EQUIPAGE.

Terms of Sale—25 per cent. deposit on the lots being knocked down, which will be forfeited if they are not removed within three days.

F. SWANSON, Major, R.A.,
Commissary of Ordnance.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RESTORATION OF COMMUNICATION NEAR KHUNDWA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that temporary arrangements having been made for getting across the Breaches on this Railway between mileposts 352 and 373 THROUGH BOOKING of all TRAFFIC is RESUMED from THIS DATE. The Notice dated the 28th July 1874 is cancelled and with drawn.

The Trains will also, from this date, run in accordance with the published Time Bills, dated 15th June 1874; but, for some little time, delays must be expected.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th August 1874.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA, similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN can have an airy upper ROOM with or without BOARD in a Family at Lime Grove, No. 136, Middle Colaba.

VACANT.—LODGING with good table for TWO respectable BOARDERS, in Meadow Street, Fort. Address "OXIDE," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY.

THIS beautifully situated Hotel, with an aspect to the open Sea, has first class accommodation. It is the only Hotel in Bombay enjoying a pure Sea Bre ze. Testimonials forwarded on application.

TERMS—Rs. 5 per day.

Fresh Sea Water Baths can be had if required.

W. H. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

SHACKLETON & Co.,

EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and MEDA CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

The best and safest remedy for

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
COLDS,
HOARSENESS,
CONSUMPTION (Incipient),
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or TAPEREAR WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Agents for Bombay:—TREACHER & Co.

FRENCH MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratory of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

NURSING PREGNANCY EXHAUSTION

DUSART'S

LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME PREPARATION.

The preparations having Lactophosphate of Lime at their base, known as DUSART'S WINE, SYRUP SOLUTION, are prime order reconstituents.

They promote the formation and the nutrition of tissues, render nurse's milk more rich and plentiful, and aid the formation of the infant during pregnancy.

They stimulate energetically the appetite, agree with feeble persons, convalescents, old people, and especially with children to counteract the invasion of richets.

LERAS'

LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded. It is powerful for women suffering from stomach ailments, and remains the only pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHITE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co. on bottles of an oval shape, the Syrup being always of a rose colour.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

MATICO,

INJECTION AND CAPSULES.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Copaiba in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotians, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP AND WINE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.

This medicine presents, in an agreeable form, the active principles of Peruvian Bark, the best of tonics, combined with iron, one of the principal bases of the Blood.

It rapidly removes the distressing stomach complaints, caused by anæmia, weaknesses, and other complaints to which ladies are liable, and is also excellent for pale, lymphatic and scrofulous children. Lastly, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and is extremely beneficial to all persons whose blood has been impoverished by illness or long and difficult convalescences.

AGENTS:

BATHGATE & Co	Calcutta.
CORFIELD & Co	Do.
BARRIE & Co	Madras.
TREACHER & Co	Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).

TO BE INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANY'S ACTS, 1861 AND 1867.

CAPITAL £300,000, IN 29,985 ORDINARY SHARES OF £10 EACH, AND 150 FOUNDERS' SHARES OF £1 EACH.

To be issued in 150 Founders' Shares of £1 each, to be paid in full on allotment, and 29,985 Ordinary Shares of £10 each, of which £1 is to be paid on application, and £1 on allotment. The remainder in Calls of £1 per Share, subject to a Month's Notice.

It is proposed to allot one-third of the ordinary shares to India.

It is not anticipated that more than £3 per Share will be called for the first twelve months, but if required, then in the manner above stated.

Directors.

JAMES BARLOW, Esq. (Chairman), Manufacturer, Croft House, Accrington.
JAMES SWINDELLS, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Lees, near Manchester.
SAMUEL TWEEDALE, Esq., Cotton Spinner (Mellor and Tweedale), Rochdale.
WILLIAM WALMSLEY, Esq., Cotton Manufacturer, Manchester and Oswaldtwistle.
JOHN BLACK, Esq., Merchant, Moss Bank, Whalley Range, Manchester.
EDMUND HARROP, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Lees, near Manchester.

Bankers:—

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Manchester and London.
ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Bombay.

The "Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited," is being formed for the purpose of erecting and working in India, Cotton Mills, for Spinning and Weaving, but it is intended to erect the first mill in Bombay.

The advantages in favour of manufacturing Cotton Goods in India are principally:—

1st. The saving of cost of transport, Marine Insurance, landing charges, commission for selling, &c., of Cotton from India to England, amounting to about 15 per cent,

2nd. The saving of cost of packing, carriage, freight, Marine, Insurance, &c. to India, of the manufactured article, which may be called:—at least 10 per cent.

3rd. The saving of interest in the cost of the Cotton, and in all the various expenditures from the time it is bought in India till it is again returned there in the shape of Yarn or Cloth, which cannot be placed at less than 5 per cent.

From the above it is clear that Cotton Goods manufactured and consumed in India have an advantage of about 30 per cent. in their favour, in escaping the costs incidental to English-made fabrics intended for exportation to India, besides the important additional advantage of much cheaper and more abundant labour in India.

It will be observed that, in the percentages given above in favour of India, no account has been taken of the existing advantage given to Indian mills by the import duty of 5 per cent. on English cotton goods, and 3½ per cent. on English cotton yarns, because, although many years may elapse before these duties are removed, ultimately they must be abolished; the repeal, however, will have no effect whatever upon the question of the permanency and progress of cotton mills in India where the advantages for manufacturing, in the centre of production and climate of consumption, are indisputably so great, that a large margin of additional profit which remains as a reward for the future improved management of Indian mills will more than compensate for the removal of the import duty.

It is very difficult to estimate the probable profits to be derived from this undertaking, but it comes recommended by parties in India who have had every facility for obtaining a knowledge of the results obtained from existing mills, and these are unanimously of opinion that first class mills under thoroughly efficient management, will return profits as great if not greater than can be made in Lancashire during the most flourishing period of its Cotton Industry.

The Machinery and Buildings of the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be charged at prime cost to the Company; this combined with the skilled management which may be looked for from a Board composed chiefly of practical spinners and manufactures, is calculated to produce the most favourable results for intending Shareholders.

It is proposed that the Mills in Bombay shall be under the management of a resident Managing Director, appointed and sent out from England by the Board of Directors.

It is also proposed that a Committee of Inspection shall be formed in Bombay, selected by the Directors from the resident Shareholders. This Committee would co-operate with the Managing Director for the purpose of furthering the general interests of the Company.

The only charge to the Company for preliminary expenses will be the actual amount out of pocket, and in the event of no allotment the entire expenses will be paid by the promoters.

One Hundred Rupees, at two Shillings per Rupee, paid in Bombay, will constitute the equivalent of a Ten-pound share paid in England.

A considerable portion of the Shares allotted to India has already been subscribed for, and the remainder is hereby offered for general Subscription.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be had from J. H. LATIMER, Esq., at the temporary offices of the Company, 8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

A copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the offices of Messrs. CHALK and TURNER, Solicitors, Bombay.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to your Credit at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, the sum of Rupees, being a deposit of 10 Rs. per Share on Shares in the above Company, I hereby request that you will allot me such number of Shares, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any less number that you may allot me, and to pay the further sum of 10 Rs. per Share, on allotment on the Shares allotted to me according to the terms of your Prospectus; and to become a member of the Company (subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association), and I authorize you to insert my name on the Register of the Members, for the number of Shares allotted me accordingly.

Name in full _____
Address _____
Profession if any _____
Date, 187 .
Signature.

Application for Shares should be made in the subjoined FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

DEPOSIT, £2 PER SHARE UPON APPLICATION.

To the Council of the "United Services Proprietary College, Limited."

40, Charing Cross, S. W., London.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to your Bankers, the National Provincial Bank of England, the sum of £ I hereby request that you will allot me shares in the above Undertaking, and I hereby agree to accept such Shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, subject to the Memorandum and amended Articles of Association and to pay the deposit on allotment, and such Calls as may from time to time be made; and I request you to place my name on the Register of Members of the Company, in respect of the Shares allotted to me.

Name in full _____
Residence in full _____
_____
Rank of Applicant (or of deceased Husband) _____
Date _____ 187 .

Note.—For the convenience of the Council, the Applicant is requested to notify here, whether he will, in case of Allotment, be desirous of nominating immediately, and to what extent, and whether Boarders or Day-Scholars.

ADDITION TO BE SIGNED BY APPLICANT DESIRING TO PAY UP IN FULL ON ALLOTMENT.

It is my intention to pay up my Shares in full.

Signature _____

N. B.—Deposits paid to Country Branches of the above Bank must be paid for the credit of the Company's General Account at the Piccadilly Branch of the Bank in London, and all Cheques to be crossed accordingly.

The object of the Company is to provide for the sons of Officers of the Navy and Army an inexpensive general education of the highest class; and to prepare them for the Navy, Military, and Civil Examinations, for the Universities, for the liberal professions, and for mercantile and general pursuits. Under certain conditions, sons of Civilians will be admitted.

It is intended to conduct the College on the model of the great Public Schools, and in conformity with the principles of the Church of England; and until a private chapel is provided they will attend a Church close at hand.

The School-year is divided into three Terms of about thirteen weeks each, the remaining quarter of the year being holidays, thus distributed: five weeks at Christmas, two at Easter, and six in the late Summer.

Arrangements can be made for boarding, at reasonable rates pupils who cannot leave during the vacations.

The terms are not to exceed—

For nominated sons of Officers	60	Guineas	per Annum.
„ unnominated. Ditto	70	„	„
„ nominated Day-Scholars	16	„	„
„ unnominated Ditto	18	„	„
Civilians—Boarders	80	„	„
„ Civilians—Day-Scholars	20	„	„

—to be paid, along with the incidental expenses of the preceding term, before the beginning of each term. The payment for boarding will include board and lodging, washing, drill, and ordinary medical attendance. Care will be taken that the outlay in books shall be as small as possible.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of the boys to and from the College at reduced railway rates.

Three months' notice is necessary before the removal of a pupil.

Candidates for entrance must be between the ages of ten and fourteen. No boy is admitted beyond these limits, nor allowed to stay beyond eighteen, without special sanction of the Head Master.

A preliminary examination in Latin will be exacted, and sufficient testimony of good moral character required.

A Library is in course of formation, and contributions of good sound books will be gratefully received.

Further information can be obtained from the Secretary, at the Office of the College, 40 Charing Cross, London, S.W.,

REFERENCES IN INDIA:

Colonel G. E. Ashburner, Poona
Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Gloag, 5th Brigade, R.A., Madras.
Care of Manager, Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras.

N.B.—Early application is recommended, as it is the intention of the Council to close the list as soon as possible. Notice of the date of closing will be given in the "Times" newspaper.

TOWN HALL.

SIGNOR INZOLI

Begs to announce that he will give

A

GRAND EVENING CONCERT

ON

THE NEXT WEEK.

SIGNOR INZOLI WILL BE KINDLY ASSISTED

BY

SEVERAL DISTINGUISHED AMATEURS OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—EIGHTY-SEVEN LOTS of FOREST LAND, aggregating 8,312 Acres, on the Travancore Hills, for the CULTIVATION of COFFEE, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 14th of September next. Any gentlemen parties interested are referred to Head Office, which may be had on application to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras, or the Undersigned,

A. SASHIAH SASTRI, D

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 7TH AUGUST, 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed firm, Surats showing a hardening tendency, sales 15,000 bales of which 4,000 were Surats. Spot quotations show an advance of 1/16d. in Fair Dhollera, Good Fair Broach, Fair Bengals, and Good Fair Tinnivelly.

This morning's market opened firm, probable sales 15,000 bales, imports 7,000; the day's receipt at the American ports being 1,000, export to Great Britain *nil*. In New York Mid Upland is quoted ⅛ cent per lb. higher, while futures are ⅛ to ¼ c per lb. lower.

The London General Produce Markets yesterday were unchanged. Tilé Copper is quoted £1 per ton, and Yellow Metal Braziers ¼d. per 4b higher, Silesian Spelter 5s. per ton lower.

Yesterday's Bank of England return shows greater changes than were generally expected. The Reserve has decreased by £1,500,000, Discounts are increased by £1,062,500, and Bullion has decreased by £1,000,000, bringing the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities down to 41 per cent as against 47⅛ per cent. a week ago. There is nothing to indicate the nature of the demand which has led to these changes, but in all probability withdrawals for harvest requirements has been the chief course, in which event money will soon find its way back to the Bank and the rate of discount is not likely to go higher. At the same time the fact of discount on 6 months' bills being ⅞ to ⅞ per cent. over the Bank rate is not a favourable symptom.

CONSOLS this morning open at 92⅛, a decline of ⅛; French Rentes at 98½, a decline of ⅛; and Bar Silver at 58½ per oz.

As usual on Mail day there has been very little doing in STERLING EXCHANGE, and rates are to some extent nominal. Buyers have held out for higher figures which sellers, however, do not seem disposed to concede. We quote—Bank Bills, 6 months' sight 1s. 10 7/32d. to ¼.; Credits, 3 months' 1s. 10 3/16d. Documents 1s. 10 7/32d. per rupee. On Calcutta no change is reported; and GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull at yesterday's figures.

SHARES are steady, but values have not fluctuated to any extent. Bank of Bombays continue inmost favour, and Spinning shares are firm; while Land and Press Companies are quiet at previous quotations.

COTTON again shows more firmness, and a comparatively fair amount of buying is going on at an advance of Rs. 1 to 2 per candy. The enquiry runs chiefly on Mowa and Bhownugger to class good Fair, for which as high as Rs. 180 is now asked. Veravul and Compta is also in request at hardening prices, but Omras of all kinds are comparatively neglected. The receipts for the week are 2,368 bales, and stocks may now be estimated at about 100,000 bales.

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady at £2 for steamers and £2-12-6 by sailing vessel.

For PIECE GOODS there is decidedly more enquiry at the reduced rates current and buyers show more confidence. Stocks on the spots however, are very liberal, and unless a very active demand springs up prices will be difficult to push upwards.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value pah.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
32,000	1,000	all	12p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	820
10,000	500	250	5 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	537½
5,350	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	315
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	124
1,000	250	al	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,075
200	2,500	all	175p.c	Alliance Spinning	3,000
320	2,000	all	..	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,075
900	1,000	all	70 p.c	Bombay United	1,640
1,800	150	1	0 25*	Broach Mills	270
900	1,000	500	...	Colaba Spinning	1,020
2,850	2,000	all	50p.c	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,825
1,500	1,250	all	...	Fleming S. W. Co	1,425
1,500	1,000	all	200p.c	Great Eastern	1,425
750	1,000	all	60p.c	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,453
500	1,000	1,000	...	Khandelah Spinning	1,325
300	1,250	1,000	...	Madras Spinning	1,155
350	1,000	350	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,225
1,500	1,000	all	100 p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,960
900	1,000	all	100 p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,830
900	2,500	all	340*	Oriental	4,370
800	1,000	1,000	200 p.c	Sir Sorabjee Spinning	1,060
500	1,000	250	10 p.c	Do. Do. 1st share	10

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

3,000	1,000	1,000	100 p.c	Bombay Commercial Press Co	1,000
1,000	1,000	1,000	..	Do Do Do	800
1,000	1,000	1,000	..	Do Do Do	125
1,000	1,000	all	..	Apollo Press Co	4,100
500	all	all	50 p.c	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co	1,800
1,000	1,000	65	p.c	Bombay Press Co	1000
500	all	all	50 p.c	Do New	250
1,000	1,000	65	p.c	Broach Cotton Co	500
1,500	..	..	..	Carwar Company	700
1,880	all	all	40	Colaba Press Co	4,300
250	2,000	all	250 p.c	East India Press Co	2,000
150	8,500	all	300 p.c	Fort Press Co	3,400
300	2,000	2,000	75 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co	200
300	500	all	100 p.c	Frenel Press Co	425
250	5,000	1,462	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co	450
200	400	350	60 p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co	580
600	2,000	500	..	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 p.c	Princeof Wales Press	1,500
2 0	1,000	all	..	Sassoon's Press Co	1,200
400	850	750	125 p.c	Scinde Press Co	460
100	1,000	750	..	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,025
120	1,500	1,250	Rs. 5½	Victoria Press, Madras	800
150	850	all	12 p.c	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	850
450	1,000	all	80 p.c	Volkart's United Press Co	1,175

* Per share for the half year.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

ENGLISHMAN OFFICE, Monday Evening.

THE position of business in this place continues most deplorable, and there is no sign of revival ahead. The Import trade in particular, bad as it has been for some years, is decidedly worse now; prices are ruinous, even when a sale can be made, and these are very difficult to [illegible]. Nevertheless supplies of cotton [illegible] coming forward on an enormous scale, and most people here are wondering [illegible] this state of things will end, for end it must some day, although it has gone [illegible] longer than could have been believed. That [illegible] in Lancashire at no distant date [illegible] entire change of programme [illegible] directions to the East. The losses [illegible] during the past twelve months must have been enormous.

EXCHANGE.—*Sterling* has been almost a blank as regards Bank Bills, owing to the depression in the Import trade, but mercantile paper has been in rather better supply, and as private buyers are difficult to meet with, rates have tended upwards. There has also been some more forward delivery business done at 1-10½ to ⅝. For to-morrow's mail 1s. 10⅝d. has been all along obtainable from most of the Banks, but they have had very few applicants. Credits have gone at from 1s. 10 5/16d. to ⅜d. to private buyers, but there are still sellers in the market, who will doubtless have to go to the Banks. Document Bills began at 1s. 10 5/16, but buyers now insist on 1/16 more, and get it both for acceptance and for payment.

The closing rates are—

Bank Bills, on demand .....1s. 9⅞d. to 13/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ...1s. 9⅞d. to 15/16d.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...1s. 10 1/16d. to ⅜d.
Credits and Clean House Paper,
6 months' sight.....1s. 10⅛d. to 5/16d.
Document Bills, 6 months' sight 1s. 10⅝d.

France is slightly stiffer. Free 2-35 for 3 months' sight and free 2-37 for 6 months' sight Document Bills.

Bombay remains at par to 2 annas premium for demand Bank Bills, and at 6 annas discount for those at 60 days' sight.

China rates are still quite nominal, as no bills are offering; the rate quoted by the Banks for 30-day private paper is only about 222.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 1st August 1874.

	Open 1,278¾ Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching		50,051 1 0
Merchandize		1,07,702 15 0
Electric Telegraph		541 0 0
Earth Trains		635 0 0
Total Rs.		1,58,930 0 0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266¼ miles	Total Rs.	1,44,787 1 2
Increase Rs.		14,142 14 10

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SCHOONER GREAT BASSES, 188 tons, Captain E. Carter, arrived in harbour yesterday from Galle (June 10th) in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. ASSYRIA, 969 tons, Captain C. C. D. Hutcheson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr Yates, Mr MacFadyan, and fifteen deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. PUNJAUB, 685 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Hamurmul Thacordas, Mr Ralph, of H. M.'s Magpie, Mr Foote, Mr Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed, Mr A D Addison, two invalids of H. M.'s Magpie, and fifteen deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Punjaub (s)	Gavin	Bussorah, July 20.
7	Great Basses	Carter	Galle, June 10.
	Assyria (s)	Hutchison	Calcutta, July 15.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Delhi (s)	Lee	Aden and Suez.
	Connemara	Hughes	Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

Aug. ARRIVALS.

2	Hindostan (s)	Miller	Hong-Kong, July 14.
	Patna (s)	Stewart	Bombay, July 9.
	Mangalore	Thomas	Liverpool, May 13.
	Woodburn	Hartnell	Liverpool, May 19.
3	Madras (s)	Ewert	Kyouk Phyoo, July 30.
	Satara (s)	James	Singapore, July 1st.
	Setrog Juggonath-kooloo (s)	Nacoda	Ganjam, July, 5.

Aug. DEPARTURES.

2	Scotia (s)	..	..
	Java (s)	..	..
	Fenella (s)	..	..
	Meinam (s)	..	..
3	Exmore (s)	..	..

MADRAS.

Aug. ARRIVALS.

4	General Caulfield	..	London.
	Astracan	..	Cocanada.

Aug. DEPARTURES.

4	Walls Castle	..	Coast.
5	John Byers	..	London.

DAILY IMPORTS—7TH AUGUST.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde s, 27 cases tobacco, Goolamally Sarafally. Callirrhoe, 15 cases glassware, Hajee Oosman Tarmahomed. Bokhara s, 30 hogsheads beer, Hormasjee Pestonjee and sons.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s, 25 cases brandy, Richard Martin and Co.
Asia s, 20 cases brandy, C Bouneville and Co.; 25 cases brandy, Richard Martin and Co.
Persia s, 50 cases brandy Richard Martin and Co.; 15 cases brandy, C. Bouneville and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—7TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Palestine s, 50 bales cotton, Gordhundass Pursotumdass; 103 bales cotton, Girdhurdass Futtichund.
Caledonian s, 100 cwts coir yarn, Malsey Moorjee.
Strathclyde s, 52 bales cotton, Nensee Tejpall; 20 bales hides, Nensee bhoy Gangjee; 111 bales cotton, Roopjee Ramjee; 385 bags linseed, Mackinlay Simpson and Co; 119 bales cotton and 830 packakes myrabollams, A. Trading and Co; 51 bales cotton, Tricumdass Jewandass; 37 bales cotton, Mooljee Lilladhur; 143 bags surees seed, Vallubhoy Gopaldass; 1 bale cotton, Tricumjee Jeewandass.
Alps s, 107 bales cotton, Hyderally Cassumjee; 53 bales cotton, Tarachund Dwarkadass; 56 bales cotton, Vulubram Hemchand; 125 bales cotton, Vurdman Poonsey and Co; 66 bales cotton, Nundram Moolchand; 103 bales cotton, Cullianjee Pitamber; 31 packages orchilla weeds, Allana Nunjee; 100 bales cotton, Bhowsing Ragoobhoy; 85 bales cotton, Samjee Scorjee; 53 bales cotton, Trloomull Chimundass; 65 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund; 125 bales cotton Muncokhhoy Bhugoobhoy; 62 bales goat hairs, Chunda Khuttow; 104 bales cotton, Goca Doongersey; 24 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 71 bales cotton, Thakersee Khetsee.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi s, 1 box gold coins and 2 boxes gold bars, value rupees 1,64,000, Cursetjee Sorabjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Dido s, 71 packages coffee, B. I. S. N. Co.
Delhi s, 100 bags coffee, P. and O. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Delhi s, 34 bags coffee, P. and O. Co.

FOR VENICE.

Delhi s, 124 bags coffee, P. and O. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bokhara s, 58 cwts sandalwood, S. N. Talatee; 35 cwts. sandlewood, S. and D. B. Futtakia; 2 cases peacock feathers, Ruzubally Alirruza; 374 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 63 bales cotton, Emlay Scott and Co.; 57 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee and Co.; 23 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 5 chests opium, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 210 cwts. sandlewood, Manockjee Nusserwanjee Pocha; 53 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 18 chests opium, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bokhara s, 22 chests opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw; 7 chests opium, Savermul Sobhagmul; 3 chests opium, Goolabroy Koonjlal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES—AUGUST 3.

Echalaz, Captain, 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

AUGUST 7.

Richards, Colonel, Com. 31st M. N. I., on furlough, to England.
Holberton, Major, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to England.
Mich ll, Colonel Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to England.
Neville, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Cumming, Lieutenant, Madras Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.
Mead, Major, Madras Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England.
Barrow, Major, Madras Royal Artillery, on promotion, to Malta.
Bruce, Lieutenant, 4th Regiment, on furlough, to England.
Brinton, Lieutenant, 20th Foot, to perform as A. D. C., to England.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(August 4.)

Mr [illegible], have obtained leave of absence [illegible]
[illegible]rnan, Actg Director of Revenues Settlem nt, two [illegible] furlough to Europe, with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.
Mr W S Whitenside, Collr and Mag of North Arcot, privilege leave for fourteen days.
Mr J Hannan Asst Engr, 1st grade, two years' furlough, from 1st November 1874, with one month's preparatory leave.
Mr J O'Shaughnessy, Ex Engr of the 4th grade, fifteen days' privilege leave.
The Rt Revd the Bishop has granted the Ven J Gordon, M A, Archdeacon of Madras and Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, privilege leave for two months, from the date of quitting his station.
The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—
Mr G D Irvine, to act as Principal Asst to the Collr and Mag and Agent to the Govr of Fort St George in Vizagapatam during the absence of Mr Cruickshank on leave, or until further orders.
Surgn Augustus N Rogers Harrison, to act as Zillah Surgn of Salem during the absence of Surgn-Maj Pearse on leave, or until further orders.
Surgn-Maj M C Furnell, F R C S, Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine, Surgery, and Physiology in the Medical College, Madras, to act as Principal and Professor of Medicine in the Medical College, and Physician of the General Hospital, during the absence of Surgn Maj G Smith, M D, on privilege leave, or until further orders.
Surgn Philip Thompson, doing duty in the Eye Infirmary, to act as Surgn of the 3rd District, Presidency, including Body Guard, during the absence of Surgn Macrae, M D, on privilege leave, or until further orders.
Mr W H Bartlett, Second Asst Master Attendant, Madras, to act as First Asst Master Attendant during the absence of Mr. Marshall on privilege leave, or until further orders, with effect from the 11th June 1874.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—
Col Annesley Knox Gore, S C, (temporary Bgdr-Genl) to be a Bgdr-Genl, to complete the establishment, with effect from the 26th Aug 1874, vice Bgdr-Genl Woods, whose tour expires.
Col William George Owen, of the Infantry, to have the temporary rank of Bgdr-Genl, with effect from the 26th Aug 1874.
Surgn-Maj C Cooper, M D, 5th N I, to offic ate as Principal Medical Store-keeper, during the absence of Surgn-Maj F. Day, on other duty, or until further or ders. And Surgn Maj W A Smith, M D, 2nd Regt L C, to officiate as Secy and Statistical Officer to the Surgn-Genl, Indian Medical Dept, during the ab sence on furlough to Europe of Surgn-Maj Bidie, or until further orders.—To have effect from the date of Surgn-Maj Walter's retirement from the service.
The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—
Lieut Alexander Clark Kennedy M S C, having completed twelve years service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be capt from the 29th July 1874.

HIGH COURT.—5TH AUGUST.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

744-73—Heard, Cleveland, and Peile—Purshotum Vulleubdas v The East India Bank and others—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith—Part heard.
43-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Keseowjee Toolseydas v Vundrawun Premjee—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith.
642-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Dinsha Shapoorjee v Byramjee Nusserwanjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
566-73—J. Gopall—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas v The Justices of the Peace, &c.—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.
636-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Hiralall Motilall v Narrandas Motilall—A. Framjee.
671-73—M. B. Barbhaya—Hirjee Ruttonsey v Ooka Poonsey—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
653-73—M. H. Khan—Sarah Sholliam v Memon Sulleman Latiff—Tyabjee and Sayani.
495-73—Mr. Fletcher—Balcrustna Withoba v Shunker Withoba and others.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSE.

153-73—Jefferson and Payne—Currimkhan bin Sudookhan v Bhawa Nensey—M. B. Barbhaya—Part heard.
41-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble &c. v Kheerwa Bhawa Dhunjee—Crawford and Boevey and P. Cawasjee.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

331-72—Mr. Fletcher—Salobai, wife of Bhai Gunputjee, v Bhicoo Narayen—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
200-73—Prescot and Winter—Curreem Heerjee and others v Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee T.—Jefferson and Payne.
508-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—The Hon J K Bythell v Purshotum Juuardhunjee and others—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.
751-72—Jefferson and Payne—Nusserwanjee Hormusjee P. v Navazbai, widow—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.
526-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Sewjee Ruttonsey and others v Dharumsey Jetha and others—Jefferson and Payne.
637-73—Hearn and Cleveland—Khullucksdina Khuliandhoy and another v Narayen Crushna Laud and another—Macfarlane and Skepsey.
576-73—A. Framjee—Balasilall Chunilall v Rampurtap Ramdass—J. Gopall.
159-73—Jefferson and Payne—Purshotum Khetsey v Madhowjee Dowjee and another—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.
164-73—Shamrao Pandoorung—Mandas Gooroobhuxdas and others v Juggonathdas Gooroobhuxdas and others—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

MOSCROP—August 5th, at Richmond House, Egmore, the wife of Mr. J. W. Moscrop, of a daughter.
PRITCHARD—August 2nd, at Kotagherry, the wife of Veterinary-Surgeon Pritchard, Body Guard, of a son.
YULE—August 1st, at the "Hive," Titteghur, the wife of Andrew Yule, of a daughter.

DEATH.

CORNISH—August 1st, at Cawnpore, Ida Mildred, infant daughter of Captain C. O. Cornish, 73rd Perthshire Regiment, aged 14 days.
ROBERTSON—August 4th, at Black Town, Madras, Charlotte Eliza, the wife of Mr. James Robertson, and sister of the late Mr. Robert Cornelius Hart, aged 60 years and 5 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1874.

WE are sorry to learn that the Government of India has shrunk from applying what would be the only effectual remedy for the disorders of the Baroda State. The purport of the despatch addressed to the Gaekwar by the Governor-General in Council is, we are informed, that the sins of maladministration of which His Highness was accused have been proved against him, and that the records of his past misconduct compiled by the Commission have excited the grave displeasure of the British Government. True, however, to its policy of non-intervention, the Government is reluctant to declare that Mulharrao has forfeited the right to rule and that his kingdom shall be taken from him; and it has resolved, therefore, to allow him a period of 18 months, till the end of the year 1875, for repentance. If, taking advantage of this respite, he tries to govern his people with justice and intelligence, he will be maintained on the throne; if, on the other hand, his heart is hardened and he will not amend his ways and endeavour to do what is right, the Government will then feel that it is bound to take the administration of Baroda into its own hands. A decision of this kind, which, although pronounced nominally by the Government of India, no doubt gives effect really to the sentiments of Lord Salisbury rather than those of Lord Northbrook, seems to us the most unfortunate that could have been conceived. It will do no good either to the prince or the people of Baroda; on the contrary, it can hardly fail to be productive of further mischief in that kingdom. Nor will it tend to make more cordial, or, we should rather say, less disquieting, the relations between the Native States of India and the Paramount Power. It was said with truth, at the time when Colonel Meade's commission was engaged in taking evidence, that Scindia, Holkar, and a swarm of lesser princes, were watching with unconcealed anxiety the progress of the imperial inquest, as they considered the claim put forward on behalf of the British Government to sit in judgment upon the Gaekwar and depose him, not for treason to the Paramount Power but for acts of domestic misgovernment, to be inconsistent with the privileges of their position as independent Sovereigns within their own dominions. Certainly the East India Company had summarily set aside the Maharajah of Mysore for conduct not worse than the Gaekwar's; but that happened in the old days, when native princes in general were not very tenderly dealt with, and, besides, the Mysore prince was a mere puppet of the British Government, put on the throne after the country had been conquered from Tippoo, and it was not to be supposed that Rajahs whose fathers had warred against and made treaties with the English on equal terms were to be treated in a like unceremonious fashion. Such is the theory of independence asserted by native princes, but it is obviously untenable. There is not a native prince in India who does not count with confidence on the support of British troops to keep him on his throne; and, this being so, the Government which lends the aid of its soldiers to maintain these men in power must be held responsible for seeing that it is not made the instrument of upholding intolerable tyrannies. Of course, the cry will be raised, that this talk of the duty imposed on the Supreme Government is only a specious excuse for a return to the old policy of interference and annexation. But it is clear to our mind that the Paramount Power in India must either abandon native princes entirely to their own devices, or require them to attain some moderately high standard of decent government. The former course would simply lead to anarchy; the latter has its dangers, but it is the only one worthy to be followed by a strong Imperial power. We were, therefore, delighted with the show of vigour made by the Government when it appointed a Commission to investigate the charges preferred against the Gaekwar by Colodel Phayre and by his own subjects.

That Commission, we thought, must have one of two results. If the Gaekwar were found guilty the British Government would be compelled to undertake the management of his kingdom for him; if he were acquitted, the retirement of Colonel Phayre from the post of British Resident at Baroda would become a matter of necessity. But the Commission and the Government of India have condemned the Gaekwar, and yet this prince is to be left at liberty to misgovern his subjects for eighteen months more. What will be the effect of this compromise on the minds of native princes generally? It will confirm them in the belief that the British Government wishes to intermeddle between them and their subjects, but is afraid to take prompt and vigorous action. Their suspicions of the aggressive designs of the Paramount Power will not be lessened, while their dread of its overwhelming material strength will be removed by the conviction that public opinion in England will always restrain Anglo-Indian statesmen from carrying out a threat of annexation. This state of feeling will certainly not tend to consolidate the empire; it will rather encourage the feudatories of the British Government to assert their independence in the most insolent and provoking manner.

Nor is the Gaekwar himself the sort of man to feel grateful for the leniency which has been shown him. He also will be inclined to attribute the issue of the Commission of Inquiry to the successful agitation of his case by the advocates he employed to gain the ear of the Secretary of State and the members of the Council of India; and he will snap his fingers at Lord Northbrook and the Bombay Government, who, if they had been allowed to have their own way, would have hastened to take his kingdom from him. We have seen it suggested that Colonel Phayre, who is to remain as Resident at Baroda, will leave no stone unturned to get up another case against His Highness before the term granted to the latter for a fresh trial of his administrative capacity comes to an end. But is it not more probable that advantage will be taken of this opportunity by the creatures about Mulharrao—who can hardly himself be regarded as responsible for his actions—to spur their Sovereign on to more reckless acts of oppression than he has already committed? Even during the interval of suspense which he has already under gone, when it was possible that any day might bring him the news that he had been deposed, and when his own interest counselled him to be on his best behaviour, he could not consistently maintain the appearance of being a reformed character. He had the cunning to put Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji forward as his Dewan in order that favourable representations of his conduct might be made to the authorities at the India Office; but the real power has been wielded by the old set of courtiers and Mr. Dadabhai himself, we believe, feels bitterly the false position in which he is placed and is resolved to bring to a speedy issue the question whether he is to be the Minister charged with the control of the whole administration or not. We have formed a very erroneous opinion of Mulharrao's character, if His Highness, now that he has made use of the clever Parsee to serve his purpose, does not send him away and openly have recourse to the services of his former favourites. It may be said that, if the British Government would but support Mr. Dadabhai, the Gaekwar might be compelled to proceed in a right course; but this is as much as to say that the interference of the Paramount Power in the domestic affairs of Native States is not only allowable but praiseworthy, when its object is to enable an adventurous Parsee to govern a kingdom in defiance of the inclination of its legitimate Sovereign. If the British Government interferes at all, it will of course place its trust in one of its own officers, in order to ensure that the country shall be well administered. Mr. Dadabhai went to Baroda first of all to help the Gaekwar to frustrate the supposed ambitious designs of the Bombay and Calcutta Governments; and he can hardly expect that he should now be kept by these Governments at Baroda against the will of the Gaekwar. It has been said that in the despatch of the Viceroy in Council the services of a British officer are placed at the disposal of His Highness for administrative work; but we believe this statement is incorrect. The essence of the arrangement is that the Gaekwar is still to choose his own Dewan, and that Colonel Phayre is to report progress next year. If it had been proposed to prefer an Englishman to the Dewanship, it would be unnecessary for the Government to keep a Resident at Baroda. The arrangement, if it has been accurately described to us, is a miserably weak compromise; and we are convinced that no good can come of it.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE are glad to see that the Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* has had the courage to warn that paper that "the practice of taking news from other papers without an acknowledgment is very discreditable." It is true that he couples this rebuke with the ironical remark that "the most interesting items of Indian news generally come from the *Pioneer's* columns, and are often transcribed without even an acknowledgment." But this is only a delicate way of veiling his real meaning from the general public; and the initiated will readily understand that the correspondent, being an honest man, has been moved to righteous indignation by the unblushing assurance with which the *Pioneer* cribs day after day whole pages from its contemporaries, and more particularly from the Bombay papers, "without a word of acknowledgment." The Allahabad paper is, in fact, the greatest sinner in this respect of all the Indian press. Not content with merely cutting out paragraphs from other papers, the *Pioneer* often strives to disguise its thefts by inserting, after the manner of smart Yankee sub editors, one or two marginal notes which are really its own and which no one else would wish to claim. This trick is especially practised in the first page of the paper, which often contains less original editorial matter than would, if written out, cover the four sides of a sheet of note paper.

THE MALABAR HILL CATASTROPHE.

THE search for the body of the maistree was resumed yesterday morning, and at length at precisely 10·10 A. M. the body was discovered lying under the immense heap of *debris* accumulated on the left-hand staircase leading to the landing. The body of the late Hon'ble Narayen Vasudeojee, it will be remembered, was found on the right-hand staircase. The workmen had been digging in the vicinity of the exact spot where the maistree's corpse was lying, and it seems a remarkable chance that it should have been so long overlooked. The body, as may be expected, was in a state of complete decomposition, which rendered it impossible to hold a Coroner's enquiry; so that it was immediately made over for cremation to the relatives of the deceased. The powerful fetid smell proceeding from the spot where the body was concealed first directed the attention of the workmen to that quarter, where after a few minutes' further digging, they succeeded in exhuming the body. One side of the face was frightfully mangled, and the posture of the body, which was seated and resting against the surrounding mass of *debris*, with its head stooping, evidently indicated that the unfortunate man had been in the act of attempting to get out of the way of some heavy falling body. His shoes had been found late on the previous evening at some distance away from the body, which would favour the supposition that he had first taken them off before venturing to mount the staircase. The features were not entirely obliterated, and, as one side of the face had been preserved, his friends had no difficulty in satisfying themselves as to his identity. The Municipal officers are now busy with the task of pulling down other ruinous portions of the building, and have already thrown down the larger wall of the front room, which yesterday commenced to show ominous cracks. Several pictures, articles of furniture, and a cash-box, which are now in the custody of the police, were discovered among the ruins on the evening of Thursday last. The massive mirrors and pier tables which once adorned the walls of the reception room, and some of which are still to be seen on the walls of what now remains of this room, are at present inaccessible, but it is believed, that they will yet be recovered.

SPEED ON BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have much pleasure in being able to inform "Chemin de Fer" that the average speed on Continental railways, particularly in Germany, is such as will enable the guard to go along the whole length of the train while in motion at least once in every twenty or fifteen miles and examine and clip the tickets, as a proof of which I have one by me now that was never collected—I suppose because there was not enough of it left to collect. On these occasions the guard has opportunities of asking the passengers how they are—and offering them a light for their pipes. On British railways the speed is generally such as will ensure a good smash-up if the train comes to grief. But, if "Chemin de Fer" is really anxious to know, I should recommend his buying a "Continental Bradshaw," and a British ditto and working out the problem at his leisure.

I regret being so behindhand with this information, but your paper of the 28th ult. only reached me today.

CYMRO.

In the Jungle, 1st August.

CRICKET IN SIND.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 3RD AUGUST.

ON Wednesday, the 22nd July, a jovial party of cricketers left Kurrachee to try sometimes with their brethren of Hyderabad. Prequired all the enlivening influences of the scenery along the railway to enable them to bear with a proper fortitude the rapidly increasing temperature as they approached Kotree, where they were welcomed with open arms by some enthusiastic Hydrabadites. The next morning, at 5 o'clock (such are the primitive hours of Sind) they were nominally to be turned out, but the heat was quite enough for five, thanks to a dapper groom, a pretty puppy, and one or two others, who would never do any thing themselves if *they* were at all anxious to run the risk of their chargers being kept waiting. The ground was admirably adapted for cricketing, and the more so owing to its famous Bath, which was very strong, if slightly [illegible] with the help of free soapers, and Kurrachee stumps and bails. The most excellent breakfast Kotree could afford was provided, and were expected to be the order of the day, but the Kurrachee lot [illegible] tains Fisher and Cunningham as the bowling opposed to the batting of Messrs. Brookings, and Pringle. At first matters looked very gloomy for Kurrachee, one wicket for 7 runs, two for 16, three for 16, four for 45. Here, however, there was a change, and the next wicket put on over 100 runs before it fell. Fisher was tried, but still [illegible] Robson [illegible] the ports using. At last the [illegible] by the bowling [illegible]

Captain Caldecott was clean bowled, having made a slight miscalculation of half an hour or so in the time that the ball took to travel between the wickets. His score comprised one 7, three 6's, two 5's, three 4's. After this the wickets again fell rapidly, five for 147, six for 156, seven for 156, eight for 158, nine for 160, ten for 160, eleven for 167.

This score on such a ground was nothing marvellous, and nothing daunted. Kurrachee began their innings, confident in their own strength and capability to make the ball travel as fast and as far down the hill as their opponents. Alas! for the vanity of earthly hopes! opposed by Captain Caldecott's head bowling at one end, and a soldier bowling under ground grubs, at the other, the wickets fell like nine-pins; only three gentlemen getting into double figures, the last of these, Mr. Fahey, instilling a delusive hope of still "saving the innings"; two fivers followed one another in rapid succession amidst uproarious applause, and then came the end.

It being now 10 o'clock an adjournment was made until the afternoon, and at 4 P.M. Kurrachee again went to the wickets, and it was soon seen that they had learnt to play Captain Caldecott's bowling; but Hydrabad had a fine reserve of underground grubbers! One wicket fell for three runs, but then matters looked better, two for 38, three for 58, four for 73; but fortune again was against Kurrachee, and all hopes of a long score were quashed when Mr. Wilkins was unfortunately run out, and two more wickets fell in rapid succession, five for 76, six for 79, seven for 81. Major LeMessurier, however, was in great form and hit away like a Trojan, being ably backed up by Messrs. Pringle and Haynes and assisted by the *very* steady play of Mr. Mance. Mr. Bishop in the most persistent manner again succeeded in running himself out, thus obtaining the proud result of a pair of spectacles, otherwise there is no knowing to what lengths the innings might have extended, Major LeMessurier carrying his bat out for a perfectly played 78, in which was one tremendous hit to leg for 8, which might have been 10, but for exhausted nature! Hydrabad required thirty-three to win

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 6TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats with a hardening tendency.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera, 5¾d.

Exchange on India	1/9⅛, 0¼d.
4 per cent. Rupee paper	95½.
4½ per cent. do.	97
5½ per cent. do.	102

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of notes .....£85,00,000. Dec. £15,00,000.
Bills discounted.....£1,76,25,000. Inc. £10,02,500.
Bullion .....£21,500,000. Dec. £1,000,000.

The Bank of England and the market rates of discount are 4 per cent.

The heavy mails of the 3rd ult. arrived at Southampton on the 3rd inst.

Arrival.—"Lombardy."

THE BREAKS ON THE G. I. P. LINE REPAIRED—RESUMPTION OF THROUGH TRAFFIC.

THE following telegram from Mr. Conder, dated Goolburga, Friday, 4-50 P.M., reached us late yesterday evening :—"Breaks on this railway near Khudawa temporarily repaired. Through booking of all traffic is resumed from to-day."

COLONEL GORDON is made a C.S.I.

THE Viceroy left Calcutta by special train on Tuesday night *en route* for Assam.

THE Darjeeling paper says that some of the famine transport ponies are being sold in Tirhoot, and that six dozens might be purchased for Rs. 50.

MR. VERNER, Joint-Magistrate of the 24-Pargannas, has arrived at Dakka to investigate the case of robbery of stamps at that station.

THE Deputy Registrar of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oude has been suspended, we read, for gross irregularities.

THE papers from Burma tell us that heavy rain had fallen at Mandalay, and generally in upper Burmah, dispelling all fear as regards the crops.

ON Monday last the 6 A.M. train from Bellary on the Madras Railway, ran over a bullock near the Royalcherroo station, and the engine and six waggons were thrown off the line. No material damage was done.

WE have been informed that through communication has been restored on the G. I. P. railway, and that passengers and goods may now be booked through to all stations. All the breaks in the neighbourhood of Khundwa have now been repaired.

MR. HOBHOUSE and Mr. Whitley Stokes will shortly leave Calcutta for Simla, where they will remain, carrying on their work till the end of the season. Mr. FitzPatrick, the Deputy Secretary, is already there, having lately returned from leave of absence in the interior.

OUR paragraph of yesterday regarding the Tagore Professorship of the Calcutta University was slightly inaccurate. Mr. Philips has been recommended by the Law Faculty for the post by a majority of seven to four, but has yet to be elected by the Senate.

THE conversion of the late stables of Messrs. Smith and Co., Calcutta, into the Corinthian Theatre, has already commenced. The Theatre Committee, satisfied with the *bona fides* of the new company, have resigned their object and thus left the work to those who are now fairly in the field.

COLONEL EDWARD MONEY, well known as the author of the prize essay on tea-planting in India, has, as Darjeeling paper says, invented a method of curing tea which is much more economical, and turns out quite as good tea as that dried by charcoal. The Colonel is about to patent his invention.

A CONTEMPORARY thinks it is not much to be wondered at that so much rubbish is to be found in the native papers, when the salaries paid to the editors are taken into consideration for in the last *Punjab Gazette* the following advertisement appears : "Wanted, a competent vernacular editor on a salary of Rs. 20 or 30 per mensem."

FROM Messrs. T. Watson and Co.'s tea report we see that the total quantity of tea exported during July was 2,282,400lbs. as compared with 1,739,230lbs. in July last year. The total exports since the 1st of January have amounted this year to 7,832,738lbs., whilst during the same period of last year 6,983,665lbs. were exported.

WE learn from Calcutta that M. Berger de Place, who is now daily expected there, with three actresses and an actor for French operettas, has had the Opera-house placed at his disposal up to the end of September, subsequently to which he will visit Bombay, where he met with a very favourable reception on the occasion of his former visit.

OWING to the break in the line of the G.I.P. Railway passengers, we are told, have to proceed half a mile on foot, and seven miles by trolly. The bridge will not be re-built before April. A diversion has now been made the bank and across the bed of the river, thus obviating any great inconvenience. Passengers will not require to leave the carriages.

THE Burmese prisoner, Nga Pah, who was sentenced on Tuesday by Mr. Justice Kindersley, of Madras, to suffer the extreme penalty of the law for the murder of another prisoner, remarked with great composure, on the sentence being communicated to him, that he did not care; he hailed death as a deliverer, because it would carry him back to his country.

A LETTER from Port Blair in the *Madras Standard*, dated the 12th of July, says that two shocks of earthquake had been felt in the islands within a month. Eight convicts recently made an attempt to escape in a boat, but not knowing how to manage the boat, she struck on a coral reef and sank. The men escaped into the jungle, but one of them has since been re-taken by Mr. Homfrey.

CAPTAIN HENDERSON, the newly appointed Cashmere Resident, is, we are told, to receive a salary of Rs. 2,000 a month, the same amount which Mr. Girdlestone receives at Katmandoo. He will also be allowed Rs. 250 extra while in Cashmere or during the season, as table money. It is expected that he will pass four months of the year, from November to February in all probability, in Calcutta.

THE *Cornwall Chronicle*, a Tasmanian paper, records the death, on the 8th of May last, of Mr. Zephaniah Williams—one of the chartists whose names were associated with those of Frost and Jones. He had been a valuable colonist, and had done much to develope the mineral resources of Tasmania. He was verging on his 80th year. The same paper states that Mr. Frost is still living, and is 90 years of age.

THE Japanese have adopted the English custom of executing criminals semi-privately. Recently seven criminals underwent the extreme penalty of the law within the precincts of Tobé Gaol, and, says the *Gazette*, the general public, native and European, were excluded, contrary to usual custom. Six were decapitated and the other was subjected to a slow system of strangulation by means of an iron hoop, the process occupying seven minutes.

THE Revd. John Don has been compelled by domestic causes to resign charge of the Free Scotch Church, in Wellesley Square, Calcutta. Referring to which a Calcutta paper observes—"A minister of high, though unpretending, character, and of an intellect at once cultivated and keen, we sincerely trust that Mr. Don may have the good fortune to meet with a congregation at home with the capacity to appreciate gifts, which would adorn any church."

IN drawing attention to a letter from Major Mayne, of the Bombay Staff Corps, which we republish from the columns of the *Delhi Gazette*, on the subject of the transit of Venus, it may be as well to mention, for the information of the uninitiated, that the black drop, or ligament, alluded to by the writer, is a hitherto unexplained phenomenon, by which the disc of Venus becomes distorted as the planet passes on to and off from the sun's edge, thereby rendering the moment of actual contact of the two discs exceedingly difficult to ascertain.

AMONG other exhibitions in honour of the Viceroy's arrival at Dacca a procession of elephants at the cricket ground on the evening consisting of about sixty animals had been arranged. The Dacca paper thinks it is to be regretted that the procession should not have been held at the Pilkhanah, as in that case the number of animals could have been increased to about four hundred which our contemporary considers would have been a right regal sight for His Excellency and such a one as would do honour to Dacca.

WE read that Government has sanctioned a change to the "class troop" system in the organization of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry. This regiment, which was the second of the three raised and commanded by the celebrated James Skinner, was, till the introduction in 1864 of the "general mixture" system, recruited almost entirely from among the Mahomedans of the Delhi and Hurrianah districts; and this fact has probably influenced the authorities in deciding that its future composition shall be three troops of Mussulmans, one of Sikhs, one of Jats, and one of Rajpoots.

THE Russian Jesuit whose arrival at Kangra we reported a day or two since, it appears, was not allowed to come through Cashmere, but confined to the Kulu route. The following conversation is reported to have taken place between him and the manager of the Central India Trading Co.,—"Ven you get there, the great man will say, How you do, Mr. Russell? Glad to see you. I want to see your merchandise. Then you will show him some," but he will say, "I must see all," then you show him, and he says "How much you want, Mr. Russell, for all?" You will tell him, and he will offer you one quarter and give you till the next day to decide, but when the next day comes you will have lost your head and he will hang the man who cut it off *to appease your Government*."

THE warm interest evinced by the Hon'ble Miss Baring, Lady Hobart, and other distinguished ladies, in native female improvement has called forth the following resolution from the National Indian Association in England :—"That the Committee of this Association, which has especially in view the elevation of the women of India, views with great satisfaction the efforts made by the Hon. Miss Baring, Lady Hobart, and other English ladies of distinguished position in India, both to show their personal friendly sympathy with native ladies, and to co-operate with the work of native gentlemen in promoting female education. They beg to assure these ladies that native gentlemen, both in England and in India, very highly appreciate such sympathy and interest in the female portion of the Indian population, and consider that an extension of such kind co-operation will be an important agency in the social elevation of India."

THE *Pioneer* :—Warlike rumours from Cabul grow more precise. Our own information, (from native sources) a few days later than some odds and ends of Cabul news we published from the same correspondent the other day, now has it that 2,000 men of the Cabul army have started for Kandahar, and will shortly be followed by Shere Ali in person. Yakoob Khan was busy preparing for the struggle, and the gauntlet had been thrown down by the execution at Cabul of six men belonging to his, (Yakoob Khan's,) troops, who had been taken prisoners by the Ameer's forces. Meanwhile our informant persists in declaring that the Persian Government is siding with Yakoob Khan. Abdul Rahman is now reported as having crossed the River Hamoon with 12,000 men on the march for Cabul, but there is a great want of harmony between this report and the notion that the Ameer is leaving his capital for the sake of making a gratuitous attack on his son. Menaced by a real invasion, under the guidance of Abdul Rahman, he would almost certainly leave Yakoob alone for the time.

THE *Pioneer* of Wednesday records the proceedings of His Excellency the Commander-in Chief at Allahabad, where he arrived at 10-20 P.M. on Sunday evening :—At 6 A.M. on the following morning he visited the hospitals of the Royal Artillery and 19th Regiment; also the barracks of the 19th and the recreation rooms, the gymnasium, and various buildings at present under repair or reconstruction. At 5 P.M. he inspected the 18th Bengal Cavalry at Papamhow, and saw the men go through their firing practice from the saddle. At 6 P.M. inspected the artillery. Yesterday morning at 6 o'clock the 19th Regiment was trotted out for inspection in review order. His Excellency immediately afterwards proceeded to the fort, and remained there inspecting the fortifications and barracks till 9 A.M. Between 3 and 4 yesterday afternoon he received officers who wished to see him on business, and at 5-30 P.M. inspected the 33rd N. I. At 11 P.M. he left Allahabad for Cawnpore, where this morning he is to visit the 73rd barracks, the artillery, and the hospitals. The officers by whom Lord Napier is accompanied, are Colonel Roberts, the Officiating Quartermaster General, Colonel Arbuthnot, D.A.G., R.A., Dr. Bradshaw, Captain Vivian, and Colonel Dillon, C.B., the Military Secretary.

THE S. S. Bengal which arrived at Shanghai on the 29th June was detained at Woosung from want of water on the bar. The ship Fearless, from New York, also reported that she had experienced a detention of four days from the same cause. The state of the Woosung Bar has been recently the subject of discussion in the House of Commons, and the correspondence bearing thereupon, as laid upon the table of the House, has been published. The correspondence commenced as far back as April 1872 and is brought down to April of the present year, when we find Mr. Wade telegraphing to Earl Derby on the 3rd of that month as follows :—"In reply to your Lordship's despatch of January 30, regarding the Woosung Bar, the matter has been pressed upon the Chinese Government for the last two years. I was given to understand that the necessary outlay was about to be sanctioned. Since the 13th of February, besides verbal communications, I have written three despatches to the Prince, and this day inform him of your instructions now received." The subject is one of great importance to the shipping interests in China, but the Chinese authorities appear to be very difficult to move. In the course of the correspondence we observe that mail steamers have been detained as many as five days, at times, and have had moreover to discharge cargo before they were enabled to cross the bar.

THE Ceylon Chamber of Commerce has, we see, been agitating in the matter of the mails by the P. and O. Company's steamers, and the *Ceylon Observer* tries to throw cold water on the movement by urging that if the Ceylon public begin to show their interest in mail contracts and subsidies, and condemn the arrangements made by the imperial authorities, Ceylon might be compelled to contribute to the expense of the mail service. In replying to this objection, another Ceylon paper, the *Times*, observes—"This reminds us of an older bogey—that of annexation to India—which was got up to frighten the colonists from demanding a much-needed reform of the Legislative Council, and which, with quite as much reason, might have taken the shape of annexation to Kamschatka or the Fiji Islands. The fact is that we are making a substantial contribution to the postal service already. In spending three-quarters of a million sterling from Colonial revenues upon a harbour for the accommodation of the mail steamers, we are doing as much as the Imperial Government will ask of us; and we shall be much surprised if the Ministry does not consider this service sufficient to warrant us in asking another boon in return. If the China colonists are not frightened to press their claims, still less reason have we. The Chamber of Commerce has only vindicated the public spirit of the island in acting as it has done, and we are quite sure that all the Europeans in Ceylon heartily wish that its memorial may have the desired effect."

THE *Church Herald* says of Mr. Gladstone's speech in opposition to the Public Worship Regulation Bill :—"Mr. Gladstone's speech—though from a point of view not ours, for we are Catholic Tories, and hate Liberalism in all its various and chameleon-like aspects—was a masterpiece, well arranged, careful in its statements, with a complete grasp of the subject both in principle and detail, thoroughly entering into the many and forcible objections of the clergy and High Churchmen. Apt and exact in its illustrations, striking in its reasoning, and conclusive in its logic, it was a perfect delight to listen to an orator of the very first class for nearly two hours defending the Church from a dark scheme hatched by her enemies, who, alas! are those of her own household. His proposal to include the bishops in any measure to be passed, and his severe condemnation of their one sided policy, must have been gall and wormwood to Dr. Ellicott, who sat smirking and admiring himself up in the Peers' Gallery. For ourselves we are always generous. A Tory is not like a smart Liberal prig, who refuses to do justice to his rivals or his opponents. A Tory can always afford to render justice where justice is due; and we are consequently delighted and proud to affirm that Mr. Gladstone—whom, since his unhappy apostasy from our own political ranks, we have steadily opposed—deserves the cordial and respectful thanks of all High Churchmen for his noble and magnificent speech in defence of the rights of the clergy, and in maintenance of law, liberty, and common sense. That speech, depend upon it, will not be forgotten in Mr. Gladstone's political future."

THE following is the official programme of the Viceroy's proceedings on the occasion of his visit to Dacca :—

The Viceroy will arrive at Dacca at about 4 A.M. on Wednesday, the 5th August 1874, from Goalundo on board the yacht Soonamooki, towed by the S. S. Koladyne. Immediately on arrival His Excellency will receive the Commissioner of the division, the officer in military command at Dacca, and the principal civil and military officers of the station. At 5 30 P.M. the Viceroy will land, and drive through the city of Dacca, inspecting the Mitford Hospital and passing the Lunatic Asylum *en route* to the Lall Bagh and the Racecourse. In the evening His Excellency will dine with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on board the yacht Rhotas. On the 6th August His Excellency will proceed about 7 A.M. to visit the Dacca Elephant Depot (Pheilkhana), and about noon His Excellency will visit the college and some other of the Dacca educational establishments. In the afternoon, at 4 P.M., His Excellency will hold a levee on board the yacht Rhotas for the reception of European and native gentlemen, official and non-official. At 6 P.M. His Excellency will proceed to the site of the Dacca water-works, and lay the foundation-stone. In the evening His Excellency will honor the Commissioner of the division with his company at dinner, and will, similarly, at a later hour honor Khaja Abdul Gunny, C.S.I. with his presence at an evening party. On Friday, the 7th August, at daylight, the Viceroy will leave Dacca for Cachar, Sylhet, and Assam in the yacht Soonamooki towed by the S. S. Koladyne and escorted by the S. S. Jaboona.

SOME time ago Mr. Harvey James, C. S., sent a few readings of inscriptions from Sakit, North-West Provinces, to Mr. E. T. Atkinson, C.S., Allahabad, who communicated them to the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The *Pioneer* has found a story, accompanying this reading, which, for the light it throws on the lawlessness of several parts of the empire in days gone by, is one of the best that has for a long time been published in the "Proceedings" of the Society. The story deals with no less a personage than the great Akbar himself, and describes his fight with the dacoits of Sakit, of whom it is written :—"The eye of the age never saw rebels, thieves, and murderers like them; they are not only themselves disorderly, but keep the villages and their inhabitants in a disordered state, and they live a bold sort of life, which only fools call bravery." Of the villages round Sakit, eight were especially notorious for their bad character. The dacoits, too, seem to have been well organized, for they could muster in their fortifications to the number of more than four thousand. Here, Akbar—resolved on punishing them for their crimes—attacked them with a much smaller force in the beginning of the year 1562. The dacoits repelled the attack, and Akbar pushed into the village on his elephant. One can picture the situation, when the foujdar fell on his majesty's back as the elephant stumbled in a grain-pit; when a robber was struck with his sword on the tusker's iron rings with such force that "the sparks flew about;" and when the elephant "got wild and trampled the robber to death." The arrows, some of which had pierced five inches through, stuck in the Emperor's shield like "quills upon the fretful porcupine." Alawal Khan, in admiration of Akbar's pluck, asked him who he was, saying he would speak of him "to his majesty." Akbar, it is said, lifted his visor, and thanked him for the compliment. Our impression is that Alawal Khan was a sly dog, and knew very well what he was about. Numbers of the robbers were killed, when Akbar and his men succeeded in breaking down their walls. A terrible fate awaited the rest of them. They retreated to a building, where they barricaded themselves too successfully—for Akbar had fire thrown in through the roof, and set the place in ablaze. "Nearly one thousand persons were thus consumed by the flames of divine fury."

THE DISHONEST CONTRACTOR.

'Twas a shame, I'll allow,
What I've got to relate,
When I think of it now,
Well, it's rather too late;
But I've quite half a mind to return him
The money I took—as I'll state.

Baboo Ram was his name,
A contractor by trade.
To attempt to disclaim
The vast plunder he made
Were a futile idea—so I'll drop it;
What he owed me has duly been paid.

Now a contract for bricks
Did I give this Hindoo,
And I bogged that his tricks
He'd suppress; and eschew,
As far as was in him, his foibles.
He vowed to be honest and true.

But those bricks proved a snare,
And I grieve to report
His proceedings weren't fair,
For quite *kutcha* the sort,
Which I told him; and "Darced glad to hear it;"—
Was his wholly uncalled for retort.

Undeservedly base
Seemed this conduct to me,
Which remark to his face
I repeated, to see
If his conscience would prick him,—but nary!
He told me to go to the D.

Which declining to do,
To a neighbouring tank
I conveyed that Hindoo,
And on the steep bank
I explained matters thus to him, "Wade in,
Or hand out a cheque on the Bank!"

Well, the prayers that he prayed
Might have softened a bear,
But the faults he'd displayed
Were too glaring to spare;
So I said "Just shell out, or natate, Sir,
Which will teach you to act on the square."

So he then wrote a cheque,
And I cannot refute
The remark that the spec
Was a good one—but "*toot*"
Is a word the proceedings don't warrant,
Which I challenge the world to dispute.

If we'd gone into court,
I am fain to believe
I might vainly have sought
That small loss to retrieve,
Which is why I conclude it is wiser
To "squeeze" than to suffer and grieve.

—*Pioneer.*

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

CAN a police constable try and decide a case on board a ship in the harbour if his services happen to be called in simply to apprehend a man? In other words, can a constable assume the functions of a magistrate? I should say no; but Captain Sleightholm, of the ship Montana, assures me that such a case has actually occurred, and therefore I must assume that a water policeman does possess magisterial powers. A fortnight ago a native went on board the Montana with a bundle of goods, and after a great deal of the usual haggling, Captain Sleightholm was sold a bundle of shawls, which were put aside. He went to fetch the money, and during this time it would appear that the native substituted a bundle of small mantles for the bundle of shawls. Just as the native was about to leave the ship, Captain Sleightholm opened his bundle and then his eyes, and when his disgust at the sweet confiding simplicity of his nature being abused could find expression he had the native prevented from leaving the ship. The native proclaimed that he had given Captain Sleightholm the bundle that had been agreed upon; Captain Sleightholm swore by all his ancestors that he hadn't; and as the native would not yield, Captain Sleightholm sent to the hulk for a policeman and gave him in charge, telling the policeman that he would go ashore on the following morning and prosecute the native on a charge of cheating, or swindling, or something of equal portent. But the policeman entered the cabin, smoothed a seat for himself, put his right hand on his right leg (which he advanced slightly), and stuck his left into his left side, just below the heart, and expressed his intention of hinquiring into this 'ere case. He said, Let your witnesses be called. Whereupon the mate, the second mate, the steward, and a small boy appeared before him and gave their evidence, to which he listened graciously—most graciously—and then he balanced the *pros* and *cons*, and said, while a silence pervaded the ship that would have been unbroken save for the small boy blowing his nose from sheer agitation, that he would dismiss this 'ere case as he was of hopinion there was'nt sufficient hevidence against the haccused. I am adopting Captain Sleightholm's facts, the most important point arising out of which is of course, as I have said before, whether a member of the water police can play at being a magistrate occasionally. If he can, a water constableship ought to be an object of ambition to any man with reasonable aspirations to have power in the world. I am afraid that a good deal requires looking into in the conduct of the water police, especially as to the fees which are pocketed for capturing deserters—that is, for doing a duty which the public already pay for!

POOR old England! Drop the curtain. Put out the lights. Let the public go home. The old country has figured upon the world's stage long enough, and now, "Good night to Marmion." *Sans* honour, *sans* glory, *sans* army, *sans* navy, *sans* riches, *sans* everything. Who cares for her now? Who will own her for a friend? Alas! not one. The fiat hath gone forth. The *Times of India* has pronounced her doom. Who, it asks, seeks the friendship of England? How insignificant has she become among the nations of the earth. Poor old England! And yet such is the obstinacy of human nature that I cannot quite accept all that the *Times of India* says as gospel truth. The old country still *lives*. Its intellect and power are not mere names, or much that I see and hear must be visionary and false. And strange, if what the *Times of India* says be true, that its *credit* still remains unshaken. How sensitive, too, is this test! Would you know the true position of a nation? Ask the price of its public securities. If it be an axiom that the interest is in inverse proportion to the security, what better security is known to capitalists than the English funds which pay a little more than £3 per cent? Under this test England may surely survive the sneers of the *Times of India* and hold up her head among her sister nations. I have read somewhere that the millionnaires of the world always have an anchor in the English funds. Not but what they have fluctuated even in the present century. They were low enough in all conscience just before the battle of Waterloo, but the cunning ones bought even then. One of the largest of the world's capitalists had an immense stake in the English funds at that time. Should he sell or hold? Momentous question! He held, and him a swift messenger first brought the tidings of Victory. Gravely and slowly then he went on 'Change, sadly he leant against a pillar and looked around—not unseen, not unmarked. Ah! Heaven! that look! Chilled by a glance the funds fell. Bad news! he must have had bad news to look like that, and then so silent too. Brokers to right of him. Brokers to left of him. Brokers in front of him. Shouted and thundered; and, what was to more purpose, sold off their stocks. Did a momentary thought of possible folly pass through their brains, one look at that solemn aspect sent them off to sell For two hours did he so stand, and then moved quietly and sorrowfully away, *a million pounds the richer*, for he had bought through others. Never since that time has there been an opportunity of making so grand a *coup* in the English funds. You buy in at 92 and sell out at 92, and you get three per cent. It is simple and safe. So that judged by the nicest of all nice tests I find that England is still true gold, and impious though it be to do, so, I doubt the accuracy of the *Times of India's* estimate of our mother land.

THE Malabar Hill catastrophe has created a panic among tenants of large bungalows, and even a crack in the plaster is now sufficient to cause a furious correspondence between landlords and occupiers who used to jog along comfortably enough from year's end to year's end. The accident will surely be the means of doing a great deal of good for several reasons;—it will cause doubtful houses to be made secure, and it may, and I hope will, draw attention to the qualifications of the majority of the men who put together our largest and most showy places of residence. Landlords have been very careless of their own interests for a number of years past by giving their work to incompetent persons, who at the most were bad masons with out any but the most vague ideas of the sciences of architecture or engineering. Possibly these people do their work cheaper than European professionals, but they are dearer in the long run, for they "rush up" buildings in a way which betrays that their chief anxiety is to save materials and to get rid of one job as soon as possible and commence another. They sometimes draw plans, but I believe they copy them from cheap publications, and have no idea as to how they ought to apply them to particular cases, or even carry them out properly when they receive a *carte blanche* to build a house. Imagine the result. Houses are run up with a facility which only equals that with which they occasionally come down. There is one public building in the native town at present which is giving grave anxiety. I refer to the Girgaum Police Court. A year or two ago it was pointed out to the notice of Government by the presiding magistrate that that building was in a dangerous state. Mr. Kahandas Muncharam, of the Public Works Department, examined it, and wrote a report in which I believe he suggested certain improvements in order to save the expense of having to build a new Police Court. The Malabar Hill catastrophe brought the condition of the building back to recollection and I believe that cracks, which were previously scarcely noticeable, were found to have considerably increased. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee apprized Mr. Kahandas Muncharam of the discovery, and once more the building has been inspected—with what result I do not know at present. There is another Police Court which does not appear to me to be very sound—I refer to the one in the Fort—regarding the condition of which I have heard Mr. Connon express great doubts. By this time, probably numerous defective bungalows have been discovered. I hope the cause of these defective houses will not be forgotten—namely, incompetent builders—practical masons, perhaps, but very theoretical architects. Why should such a state of matters be continued? It is a fact that there are many European professional architects in the city at this moment who can scarcely earn subsistence, the bread having been taken out of their mouths by quacks in the profession. Let landlords be wise. Let them employ upon their buildings men who have been trained to architectural work, and while greater protection will be given to the large class of tenants, they themselves will ultimately reap advantage from possessing substantial properties.

I HAVE ere this borne testimony to the admirable attainments of the late Hon. Narayen Wassoodew, and now that a swift death has taken him away from us while he was yet in the prime of intellectual vigour, I can only repeat what I have already said. He was a man of whom the native or any community might well be proud, and I can assure his compatriots that no one has been removed from their midst for many years past whose memory better deserves to be perpetuated. To the elders in the native community he was an example for his courtesy, geniality, moderation, caution, and decisive and unfaltering action when he had once made up his mind. He seemed to have studied well Shakspeare's advice to be wary in undertaking to do anything, but when once the decision was made, to be hot and sudden in the execution. To the youths in the native community he is even more useful as an example. He was a poor lad twenty or twenty-five years ago; when death overtook him at the age of forty he was the possessor of nearly half-a-million sterling, and (more valuable still) of the respect and admiration of Europeans and his own countrymen. He achieved position by shrewdness, integrity, and application to the study of political economy and of the English language. As an orator, though somewhat stiff and pedantic, he went a long way ahead of any other native I ever listened to; and as a debater, his tact, wit, and ready means of expression were equalled by few, Europeans or natives, in this Presidency. I have often wondered whom Mr. Narayen accepted as his model for his speeches, and I was told the other day that the orations of Mr. Gladstone were his particular study, and even but a few hours before his death the late Premier's address on the Public Worship Regulation Bill was carefully perused by him over and over again. It may be some slight comfort to Mr. Gladstone amid his present troubles, to learn that he had a close disciple in the native gentleman whose loss we have all such good and sufficient reason to deplore. Genius is a torch from which others than the possessor of it may draw fire and light, and so the genius of Mr. Gladstone did good service to Mr. Narayen, and (through him again) to the whole of this community. One circumstance which ought to be noted about the hon. gentleman's death is that almost everybody mourns him as a genial friend gone; and I would point this out to the young men of his community—they should so conduct themselves that when they "shuffle off this mortal coil" they shall deserve the sincere regret of every person with whom they had come in contact.

A BABY is such a helpless conglomeration of little round lumps of vitality that it is no wonder it invites physicians to experiment upon it. I observe that a medical gentleman writes to the *Lancet* a letter in which he applies the theory that an extreme will cure another extreme to a disease which is common among babies—viz., diarrhœa or dysentery. The hot season is now in full play in the old country, and this generates what I may call hot diseases. Dr. Mackenna, writing in July from Great Marlborough Street, London, professes alarm at the approach of the time "when the registrars of deaths will be busy in recording the closure of the career of many a poor infant hurried out of life by diarrhœa and so-called dysentery," and proceeds to argue that as water extinguishes fire, "so does cold destroy the evils produced by heat in the human body. When a child, therefore, is seized in summer with diarrhœa, the only remedy required is to refrigerate the patient as fully and as quickly as possible. For this purpose it should be, if still in arms, stripped naked with only a muslin coverlet laid on a hair mattress, and a free current of air allowed to play upon it. After every dejection it should be bathed in ice-cold water, and kept therein till the skin feels naturally hard and cold, a few minutes only sufficing for this. Iced water alone, or mixed with milk, is the proper nourishment, to which a fews drops of brandy may be added should there be great exhaustion. Every particle of woollen should be removed. The worst difficulty to overcome is the persistence of foolish mothers and obstinate nurses in nursing the infants, and thus communicating from their overheated bodies the evil we are trying to destroy." It is to be presumed that Dr. Mackenna speaks from large experience when he says "no fear may be felt by the most timid in applying this system to infants even of the tenderest age," for I believe there are many foolish mothers and obstinate nurses who might argue with a good deal of force that a sudden immersion in ice-cold water of a tender infant already weakened by disease would cure the child of dysentery—but kill it outright from shock to the system; and really, in that case, there would not be much gained. However, as diarrhœa and dysentery are very common in India, not weather or not hot weather, I give my readers the benefit of Dr. Mackenna's advice. Some of them probably may throw away their chlorodyne, and go so far as to sleep with an ice-chest beneath their bed; and if the system is found to be very successful I shall look forward to the day when an ice-chest, capable of holding man, woman, or child will be regarded as a necessary piece of furniture in every well-conducted house. In America, a machine has been invented for washing babies—a dirty child is slipped into one end of a cylinder, and comes out at the other nicely washed, and with its nails out and its hair brushed, while a musical apparatus soothes it to sleep to the tune of "Put me in my little bed, mother." When ingenuity has gone thus far, what is there to prevent some person from inventing a long spout (greased inside for purposes of easy locomotion, and covered outside with a double lining of metal containing ice) into which a man or child may be placed in the last stage of dysentery, and, slipping down slowly to the other end of the gelid tube, emerge as strong and healthy as ever he was in his life before? I give everybody the benefit of my idea for nothing. Dr. Mackenna's theory of curing extremes by the application of extremes is by no means original, as I have known many respectable persons with such bad colds that they made a pitiable mess of their b's and d's and n's, to take large doses of "something hot," and actually liked to have colds for the mere pleasure they derived from curing themselves. However, I don't suppose Dr. Mackenna's cure would be equally popular.

A PERSECUTING LANDLORD AND HIS TENANT.

HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE V. FERDINAND FISCHER.
THE SAME V. THE SAME.

At the High Court recently, Mr. Justice Marriott delivered judgment in these cases, which were heard for several days before his Lordship. The cases are of some interest to the European community, as they show how far the persecution of a native landlord can sometimes go. Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, instructed by Messrs. Leathes, Crawford, and Bosvey, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Fischer took the rather unusual course of conducting his case in person. The following are extracts from the judgment :—

Mr. Justice Marriott said—The plaintiff and defendant in these suits are landlord and tenant, and the suits are brought for the recovery of damages which the plaintiff alleges he has sustained in consequence of breach by the defendant of the stipulations contained in the agreement for lease made between the plaintiff and defendant and dated the 18th day of December 1872, and of the injuries alleged to have been committed by the defendant to the premises leased, and of certain trespasses alleged to have been committed by the defendant upon the plaintiff's property; and for a mandatory injunction in respect of certain buildings, alterations, and erections, alleged to have been erected and made by the defendant on and to the premises leased, in violation of the terms of the agreement for lease; and also for an injunction restraining the defendant from the continuance and repetition of certain of the alleged trespasses, injuries, and wrongful acts complained of. By the agreement of lease certain premises described as "the small bungalow with out-houses situated at Chowpatty, and assessed under No. 1A," were let to the defendant for three years from the 1st of January 1873 at the monthly rent of Rs. 70; and the 3rd clause of the agreement provides "that the said lessee (referring to the defendant) agrees and binds himself to take the said bungalow as it stands now." The 4th clause provides "that the said lessee agrees and binds himself not to make any changes, alterations, additions, fittings or fixtures in or to the said premises during the aforesaid period, without first obtaining a previous written consent from the lessor," and that all such changes, alterations, additions, fittings, or "fixtures shall be made at the cost of the lessee and shall become and be considered the property of the lessor after they are once made, and the lessee shall not be at liberty to remove them either before or after the expiration of the aforesaid period." The 10th clause is as follows :—"That these premises are now occupied by Mr. L. Lawson and, situated at Chowpatty, and admeasuring 2,000 square yards or thereabouts." The premises adjoin on the south the open Government ground reclaimed from Back Bay, and the buildings, when let to the defendant, consisted of the small bungalow and a range of outhouses at the western end of the compound. The small bungalow, when so let, contained one large room only divided into two rooms by an ordinary cloth partition; and had a veranda on all four sides. Between the veranda on its south or sea side there was an intervening space of about six feet in which cert in trees and shrubs had been growing. There was a small door in the sea wall directly adjacent to the south-east corner of the veranda opening on to the Government ground, which been made by the plaintiff in January 1872 during Mr. Lawson's tenancy. The servants' privy was at the south-western corner of the block of outhouses. The plaintiff's bungalow is situated in the same compound, and there is a raised stone terrace between and connecting the two bungalows, but at the date of the agreement there was no division or boundary on the terrace or compound between the plaintiff's and defendant's premises. The material alterations which the defendant has made to his bungalow and premises, and which are alleged to be in breach of the agreement, and as to the fact of which there is no dispute, and the wrongful acts which are respectively complained of by the plaint in suit 48 of 1873 are shortly these—(1) erecting a new servants' privy in the compound; (2) having heightened the west or sea wall of the compound; (3) having cut down the trees and shrubs growing between the old veranda and the sea wall; (4) having broken a padlock of the plaintiff's off the little door in the sea wall; and (5) having erected a bamboo fence on plaintiff's ground. The alterations, trespasses, and wrongful acts complained of by the plaint in Suit 186 of 1873 are—(1.) Having put up upon the plaintiff's ground a bamboo fence and planted and placed and kept there certain parasitical plants and flower-pots. (2.) Having extended the veranda on the south side of defendant's bungalow. (3.) Having used about the last mentioned alterations certain valuable materials of the plaintiff without his license. (4.) Having built a room in the compound adjoining the bungalow. (5.) Having converted a portion of the veranda on the east side of the bungalow into a bath-room. (6.) And in order to effect that alteration, torn up the pavement of the veranda. (7.) Broken through the outside wall. (8.) And laid a pipe to carry off water from that bath-room. (9.) Whereby the water was thrown on the Government ground without the permission of the public authorities, to the great risk of the plaintiff as regards the public authorities. (10.) Having opened a door from the bath-room upon the plaintiff's terrace. (11.) Having removed the cloth partition and thereby converted the two rooms into one. (12.) Having removed the plaintiff's locks put on by direction of the Court under order dated 15 h February 1873 from the little door. (13.) And kept that door open at unseasonable hours and for an unreasonable length of time. (14.) Having thrown open at divers times the large compound gate opening into the Chowpatty road at unseasonable hours of the night. (15.) Having on the 25th of February 1873 refused to permit the plaintiff to inspect the premises. (16.) Having on the 25th of February 1873 refused to permit the plaintiff to enter the premises to dispose of the cocoanuts, &c. (17.) Not having paid the rent (Rs. 70) for month of February 1873; having refused to permit the plaintiff to inspect the premises, and also to permit the plaintiff to enter the premises. Although there was no special allegation in either plaint, it was one of the material points insisted on at the trial that the defendant's sweeper was in the habit of passing over part of the terrace which lay between the plaintiff's and defendant's houses, and no part of which, it was alleged by the plaintiff, was included in the defendant's lease. The plaint in the second suit contains a prayer that the defendant and his servants may be restrained from using the terrace as a passage to and from the bath-room. The defendant alleged that he was authorized to make all the alterations to the bungalow and replace the privy in its present position under a special agreement entered into by him with the plaintiff before the execution of the lease, and that it was upon the faith of that agreement and upon the express promise of the plaintiff that he would, upon defendant's entering into possession of the premises under the lease, sign a letter authorizing those alterations, that the defendant signed the agreement of the 18th December 1872. That letter was as follows; (Reads it.) The plaintiff, on the other hand, denies that any such agreement was ever made or promise given. The defendant further alleges that the little door in the sea wall and those portions of the compound and terrace upon which the alleged trespasses and wrongful acts are stated to have been committed, are comprised in the premises demised to him. The plaintiff asserts the contrary, and that no portion of the compound or terrace beyond the line of the basement of the veranda on the east side of the small bungalow was demised to the defendant. The most important point to be determined are—First, whether any such agreement was entered into and promise given, as I have mentioned. Secondly, whether, if such agreement was made and promise given, the same were legally binding on the plaintiff and he was bound to permit the agreed alterations to be made by the defendant; And, thirdly, what were the premises demised to the defendant. As to the first point. The case made by the defendant upon this point is that, at the time the agreement was entered into, his own family consisted of himself, his wife and three children and his brother-in-law, Mr. George Whitehead; that his brother, Mr. Maurice Fischer, had been living with him and would, upon his return from Europe, whither he had then gone, live with him again, and that Mr. Betts and his brother also contemplated residing with him, and that he was desirous of finding a bungalow with sufficient accommodation for all these persons. It is manifest that the defendant's bungalow, which then consisted, as I have already said, of one large room divided into two by a cloth partition, would not, without considerable additions and alterations give the required accommodation, and it is stated by the defendant that when it was first pointed out to him he considered it too small and apparently gave up all idea of taking it. It would appear, however, from the defendant's evidence, that he subsequently went to the premises with Mr. Betts and that Mr Betts then pointed out to the defendant the alterations which he considered would make the bungalow and premises suf

nary race; while the Canarese and the Sindis are extremely backward. It also shows that Sanskrit is better cultivated and appreciated in the Deccan than in Gujarat. With these few general remarks I beg to proceed to notice more particularly such publications as deserve or call for a special mention.

Biography.—There are only five publications under this head. Four of these are in Marathi, and one in Gujrati. One of them is a life of Socrates, translated from Rollin, but containing notes embodying the views of Grote where those of Rollin are considered exploded. The translation has undergone three editions. A life of Columbus, translated from Robertson into Marathi and also in the Gujarathi, are given in this form. They are very readable and popular works. The remaining two productions are too insignificant to deserve any notice.

Drama.—There are 7 works under this head.—two of them in Marathi, four in Gujarati and one in Hindustani. Sailandri Natak dramatizes a portion of the story from the Mahabharat. Sailandri, or the waiting maid, is a name assumed by Draupadi, the beautiful and virtuous queen of the Pandava princes, while living incognito at the court of King Wirat. As a literary production the work is very ordinary, Ai Narmada or Bhrantisiraani is the name of the other drama in Marathi. It is given at No. 3 in the first quarterly catalogue. Though the author calls it a drama, it is more like a story than a drama. The first half of the volume is rather dull and uninteresting; but in the latter part it begins to please and interest the reader. The sentiment of the story is on the whole good and pure. The four Gujrati dramas call for no special remark. The Hindustani work is a translation of a Gujrati work dramatizing a fabulous story. The piece is lively and full of fun and fine sentiment.

The next head is *Fiction*. There are put under it 37 publications, of which 13 are in Marathi, 18 in Gujarathi one in Canarese, 3 in Hindustani, one in Sanskrit and one in Sanskrit and English. Among the Marathi books there are a translation of Rasselas and one of Beerquin's children's friend. These are useful productions written in agreeable style. The remaining works are indifferent, deserving no special mention.

The Gujarathi portion however is better. It contains several interesting, readable, and sometimes instructive tales. The following fictions of this section may be mentioned more particularly. Manatunga Manawatinoras or the story of King Manatunga and his Queen Manawati, a reprint of an old work, is given at No. 66 in the second quarterly catalogue:—"Manatunga was the King of Malwa. The poet describes him to be a virtuous and powerful monarch. One day he went out incognito to ascertain personally what his subjects thought and spoke of him among themselves. He roved about in his capital, Ujjayini, and was pleased to hear himself admired and praised every where for his justice and other virtues. At last he saw five young beautiful girls engaged in mirth and play. The King was pleased with their beauty and mirth, and felt curious to hear their conversation. Many of the girls observed that they must make most of the time of their unmarried state, to make themselves merry and to play. Because when they would be married they would have to lead a life of severe discipline and restraint in the houses of their fathers-in-law. On this one of them remarked that she did not entertain any fear the others mentioned. She would captivate her husband so completely that she would make him do even menial things. The King who overheard this conversation determined to marry this proud girl and see how she would take him and make him do menial services at her bidding. The proud girl was Manawati. The King did marry her and put her in a lovely house. The clever girl contrived to get out of her prison, and personating a female saint, succeeded in carrying out her determination, and made the King do menial services to her." "Rajmadani Katha," or tales of the land of the Rajputs, given at No. 95 in the first quarterly catalogue of the year under notice, consists of old and popular tales. "Several of these relate to the heroic deeds of the old Rajputs and Rajputanis. They freely deal in the marvellous and superhuman, as most oriental tales do. Some of the stories are very interesting." The Folklore of Gujarat, given at No. 33 of the first quarterly catalogue, "contains eight larger stories and four short nursery tales. The stories are very interesting. The compiler gives the substance of the stories in the introduction." There are some more volumes in the section, such as Bejan Munjeh Sademant Sawalinganiwarta, &c., which are also interesting old stories. But their contents have been described in former reviews and need not be repeated here. There is also a Gujrati version of a portion of Gulliver's Travels in this section.

The Canarese book is a version of a portion (Lilliput) of Gulliver's Travels.

The fiction in Sanskrit "Abhinawa Kadambari" is given at No. 1 in the third quarterly catalogue. It is an epitome of a big, beautiful classical Sanscrit work of the great poet, Bana. The abridgment is a useful neat little work.

The Hindustani fictions require no special notice.

History.—There are 23 publications under this head: 19 of these are small school manuals containing the elementary histories either of the world or of India, or its subdivisions, Mabarastra or Gujerat, or of England, or of Iran or Persia. Among the non-educational publications the following two may be mentioned more particularly. A big translation into the Persian, in two volumes, of Malcolm's History of Persia, by Mirza Mahomed Alikushkul, is given at No. 59 in the third quarterly catalogue. The other is "The Renowned Prophets and Nations, comprising the lives of Zoroaster, Moses, Christ and Mahomed," given at No. 82 of the same quarterly catalogue, by a Parsee author named Rustomjee Hormusjee Jalbhoy. The latter compilation has latterly become notorious as the alleged cause of the late unhappy Mahomedan riots at Bombay, which have created so much agitation and produced several lamentable results.

The fifth head, *Language*, has registered under it 73 works of various magnitude and merits. Almost all of these publications are educational works, being school books or [illegible] Marathi, Gujarati, Sanskrit and Hindustani. There is no [illegible] call for any serious notice. Two books [illegible] work more [illegible] Hindi [illegible] consisting of idiomatic [illegible] Persian, English, Hindoostanee, Portuguese and Marathi, by Dr. Buhler's self-instructing [illegible] given at No. 10 in the second quarterly catalogue, consists of seven parts; 1st, Vijnyanas or introductory phrases; 3rd, military phrases; 4th, judicial phrases; 5th, mercantile phrases, medical phrases; and 7th, miscellaneous phrases. It contains also explanatory notes and copies of the varieties of military, political, naval, mercantile, legal and medical terms and expressions.

Under the head of *Laws*, 13 volumes are entered, most of which are reprints of some useful Acts with notes, circular orders, decisions of important cases, &c., all intended for the use of the practitioners and vakils in the vernaculars. These are either in Marathi or Gujarati. The two works on the Hindu law registered under this head have special and oriental scholars, and, therefore, require a particular mention here. They are a Gujarati translation of two important sections of an old standard and authoritative Sanskrit work called Mitakshara, or a treatise consisting of measured syllables. The work is so called from its eminently concise and deliberate style. These works are given at Nos. 73 and 74 in the first quarterly catalogue. The Mitakshara is an expounding commentary on the text of the great sage Yadnya Walkya, by an old Pundit, Widnyaneshwar. No 73 is a treatise on Wyawahar or dispensation of justice; and No. 74 on Achar, or domestic duties. Both these volumes are ably and carefully prepared by a learned native scholar. To No 73 is attached a learned preface discussing the date of Widnyaneshwar.

Medicine.—This has registered under it only four books—three in Marathi and one in Gujarathi. All the former are the productions of the distinguished native graduates, two of the Grant Medical College, and one of the Bombay University. One is a big treatise on anatomy; another on the principles and practice of obstetrics; and the third, a smaller work, treats of the diseases of children. The first two books are prepared by the teachers of the vernacular class to serve as text books for that class. The third is written in a popular style for the benefit of the general public. The work in Gujarati is a small book compiled from the popular but standard Sanskrit works on the subject.

Miscellaneous.—This head, which is the most comprehensive, comprizes the largest number of publications under it. They amount to 126, or by a trifle more than the fourth of the total number. Most of them are either in Marathi or Gujarati, some in Sanskrit and Marathi, a few in Hindustani, and one in Canarese. Several numbers of several periodicals are put under this head. There are altogether ten periodicals, five in Marathi and five in Gujarati. The following are the names of the Marathi periodicals:—

1. The Wiwidha Dnyana Wistar: or the diffusion of knowledge on various subjects.
2. The Dnyana Sangraha: or the store of knowledge.
3. The Dambhabarak: or the curer of hypocracy.
4. The Satya Dipika: or the torch of truth.
5. The Marathi School paper.

The five Gujarathi periodicals are—

1. The Widya Wilas: or sport of knowledge.
2. The Dubhashio: or the interpreter.
3. The Dnyana Wardhak: or the promoter of knowledge.
4. The Widnyana Wilas: or the sport of knowledge.
5. The Satyodaya: or the rise of truth.

All these periodicals are monthly. They all consist of articles on various subjects, literary, scientific, religious, &c. The fourth in the Marathi list and the fifth in the Gujarati one are conducted by Christians and advocate the Christian views, though they are full of articles of general interest. The Marathi school paper, though chiefly written for the school masters, devotes several of its pages, to the subjects of general interest. These periodicals must be doing considerable amount of good by awakening curiosity and gratifying it, thereby cultivating and informing the popular mind and supplying it with innocent amusement.

This head has also registered under it some works on astrology. They are in Sanskrit, and are published with their translations into Marathi. They are the following:—The Bribat Sanhita, or the great text attributed to the great old sage and astrologer Waraha Mihir, one of the nine gems or illustrious scholars who graced the court of the great Wikramaditya. It is a big work, treating miscellaneous matter, mostly relating to astrology and many other occult subjects, which, though now exploded and laughed at by the civilized nations, once universally commanded great attention and veneration, and even now retain the faith of the majority of the people of this country. It is published at Ratnagiri in small parts, that it may be convenient for the poorer subscribers to purchase it by bits. The Muhurtachintamani, or the ready giver of good omens, with its elaborate Sanskrit commentary called Paiyushadhara, or the stream of nectar, is a big work entered at No. 80 of the second quarterly catalogue. Jota Kabharans, or a treatise on horoscopes, and Swapnachintamani, or the propounder of dreams, given respectively at No 48 and No 106 in the same catalogue, are productions of interest to an oriental scholar. Dr. Buhler's catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts from Gujarat, Kuchchh, Sind and Khandesh, is also comprised under this head. The manuscripts are classified under nine heads namely, Yoga, Sankhya, Nyaya, Vedanta, Jotisha, Medicine, Mantra Shastra, Sangita Shastra and Shilpa Shastra. It is a useful compilation.

(To be continued.)

INDIAN NEWS.

THE REV. H. BARTLETT.—Government have accepted the resignation of this gentleman and his name will be removed from the list of Chaplains on the Madras establishment. We understand that Mr. Bartlett will probably go home shortly as Chaplain in charge of troops.—*Madras Athenæum.*

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—On last Monday night, a European driver, named William Ramsden, *alias* Mac-Donald, on his way to visit to a friend living in one of the dockyards at Salkea, fell into the dock, a height of about thirty feet, and was killed on the spot. The police subsequently removed the body to the Howrah General Hospital, were a *post-mortem* examination was held by the Civil Surgeon.—*Englishman.*

SUNDAY WORK IN THE MADRAS RAILWAY OFFICE.—At a late meeting of the Madras Railway authorities, a letter was read from the Traffic Manager, recommending that an allowance of overtime not exceeding Rs. 45 per mensem should be sanctioned for the clerks in his department, who are obliged to work on Sundays in order to prepare and check the pay sheets of the department, in order that the staff may be paid their monthly salaries not later than the 15th or 16th of the succeeding month. The committee after consideration was satisfied that the arrangement proposed would be more economical than a permanent increase to the staff, and on the understanding that the overtime is not in any case to exceed two Sundays in a month, and that the concession is not to constitute a precedent, the recommendation was sanctioned, subject to the approval of Government, with effect from the 1st February last.

EVEN HANDED JUSTICE.—A certain Mr. Bennett was riding along the Colpetty road in Colombo on one side of which a cooly was employed, under the orders of the Municipality, in lopping off the boughs of trees which hung too low over the street. One of these boughs falling at the time Mr. Bennett passed, made his horse shy. In revenge he rode up to the cooly and assailed him with a heavy dog-whip, cutting him all over the body till the blood sprang, the cooly imploring mercy in a very pitiable way. It is satisfactory to note that the magistrate took a sensible view of the case. Designating the assault as "cruel, brutal, and wanton," committed in cold blood and without any sufficient excuse, he observed that to impose a fine of Rs. 50 in such a case would be ridiculously inadequate, and could be no publishment whatever for a person in the defendant's position, who expressed no regret and seemed to think that his conduct was perfectly justifiable. At the same time the Court was reluctant to send him to jail, and therefore gave him the option of paying Rs. 100 to the Friend-in-need Society, and Rs. 50 to the unfortunate cooly, the latter only being the sentence of the Court. The suggestion was accepted, and Mr. Bennett paid Rs. 150 into Court, getting off, it would be seen, very cheaply.

SHOCKING MURDERS AT MADURA.—On the morning of the 27th ultimo the dead bodies of two young men, evidently murdered by suffocation and twisting of the heads, and buried in the bed of the river, not far from the town, in front of Ram Row's Mundapum, were accidentally discovered by some men who happened to go on that side of the river for the purpose of ablution, and on exhuming the corpses they were decayed and could not be well recognized. The Zillah Surgeon examined the corpses and severed the heads from the bodies and carried them away to the Civil Dispensary. There were a pair of earrings of a peculiar kind on the ears of one of the murdered. Both of them had locks of hairs on their heads besides. With all this no one could make out whose corpses they were, until the evening of the 27th, when all of a sudden they turned out to be the corpses of two young Brahmins of this place. One of them, a boy of about 16 years of age, was the nephew of one Moothoosamy Aiyar, belonging to the account department of the Collector's Cutcherry here. He was reading English in the Central School here, and having quarrelled with his uncle, on the evening of the 23rd instant, in consequence of his relative chastising him for misbehaviour, left the house and went away, taking with him clandestinely a small box containing jewellery to the value of about Rs. 300 belonging to his aunt. The next day his uncle and others made a search for him all over the town, but to no purpose. Thereupon the uncle, under the impression that the boy might have made his way towards Trichinopoly, where there are some of his relations, went thither in search of the boy. It appears that the other murdered man was a native of Conjeveram, about 30 years old. He was a cook in one of the Brahmin hotels here, and a very bad character, and the boy's companion, and disappeared from the hotel on Friday night last. Reports says he had that night a mamoty or spade with him in the hotel, and when a sweeping woman of the hotel questioned him what the mamoty was intended for, he replied he required it for digging out some medicinal plants the next morning. This is all that can be gathered at present regarding the murder. How the poor fellows came by their deaths is still a mystery; and it is to be hoped that our vigilant police here will soon succeed in detecting the perpetrators of this horrible and cold-blooded murder. How the police exert themselves in detecting the culprits I shall let you know in my next.—*Madras Athenæum.*

TRANSIT OF VENUS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DELHI GAZETTE.")

I HOPE that in the interests of science you will favour me by publishing the accompanying letter, which this mail takes to England, and that any breach of editorial etiquette in so doing may be attributed to my anxiety to save delay.

ASHTON MAYNE, Major, P. A., Tehri.

Tehri Lallutpore, Bundelkand, 26th July 1874.

To the Editor of "Nature."

I have nowhere seen any intention expressed of observing the approaching transit of Venus on a screen. Yet I have no doubt that Horrox's example in 1639, will be followed in December next by many. There is a capital description of viewing the sun projected on a screen in *Chambers's Astronomy*, Clarendon Press series, p. [illegible], and I have often obtained magnificent images of the sun in the dark room, through my small equatorial (Horne and Thornethwaite) 2½ inch object glass. This telescope, with the highest power on, can produce a sun 3 feet in diameter; on this scale the spots and faculæ are splendid, and if Venus *has* a moon, it could not remain undetected during the transit!

But I have to suggest a new idea, of which, owing to the rough materials at hand, I have only been able to make the roughest experiments.

Instead of the usual *flat*-surfaced screen, let the sun's image be projected upon the inside of a semi-opaque glass *hemisphere*. It will be found that the spots near the *edge* of the sun, when viewed *from the side* present a very different appearance to that of the direct view from the *front*; the foreshortening to a certain extent disappears.

I am not provided with clockwork, but to carry out the application of the idea suggested further on, it would be requisite; as also that the hemisphere screen partake of the motion of the telescope. However as the spots traverse the hemisphere while the sun passes out of the field, a considerable change takes places. To-day 18th July 1874, there is a peculiar double spot, well in the sun's centre, each nucleus being connected with the other by 3 or 4 fine irregular threads running say E. and W. (I have not got my instrument into adjustment yet, having only recently arrived here, and cannot give the actual bearings or measurements.) As this spot approaches the edge of the hemisphere it is drawn out considerably (this appearance can be produced at pleasure by viewing the spot near the edge of the hemisphere screen). If this spot will have the goodness to maintain its present form for a few days, until the mail leaves, this day week I except to find, as it approaches the edge of the sun's disc that it will gradually be fore-shortened from the direct front view, but that when viewed in the part of the hemisphere screen corresponding to its actual position on the sun, it will not differ very materially from its present length. I will make daily notes in this letter, and if the weather and spot favour me, and my surmises are realized, I venture to suggest that perhaps that great bugbear to astronomers, the *black drop* of Venus, might on this principle of observation be modified or entirely done away with! I think it is worth the experiment, and flatter myself that this will prove to be the only true way of getting the *whole* of the sun into focus at one and the same time; for the rays which bring the news of her first and last external and internal contact with the sun's edge, are some four hundred thousand miles longer than those emanating from the sun's centre. I think *this* is a point worth the consideration of cleverer brains than mine!

I am inclined to the belief that by this plan the sun can be *circumvented* from *our* point of view to the extent of its semi-diameter, and that we can look *down* on or *up* to any part of its visible surface by this means; thus, watching for the appearance of Venus, no longer as a spectator from the *front*, but as it were from *behind* her, she may pass on to our miniature half sun naturally, without the black drop, which seems to so upset all calculations! If this hitherto impregnable phenomenon be due to the irregular rays starting from the boisterous edge of the sun's disc, gathering on their way (as they pass through, and by, a similarly disturbed stratum), more and more distortion, might not solar refraction, or irradiation, or whatever it may be which is at the root of the mischief, be circumvented in this way, and at least *half* of the disturbed edge be rendered harmless by the use of this *side* view? Is it possible in anyway, that the tail of the *real* shadow, or of *au earth-shine* shadow, can be projected on to these rays tremendously fore-shortened? (!) If so my screen will lengthen it out.

20th July 1874.—The clouds did not clear off till sunset yesterday, and to-day I have been disappointed to find that the spot has completely changed its appearance, the fine lines being broken up into several small spots; still the difference in appearance at the centre and at the edge of the hemisphere screen is very striking, and seems to be not merely an elongation but a *lateral* flattening out as well.

I am afraid I am occupying a lot of your valuable space, but this Transit of Venus being of such paramount importance, must be my excuse, for I think that even the ideas of a tyro might happen to be useful, and as I hope to observe it not only in my own fashion, I would ask whether for *direct* vision, it is advisable to focus the glass on the *sun* or on the *planet*? The difference may be slight, but still there must be a difference. I presume that the planet being invisible until its appearance on the sun's edge, it is necessary to focus on the sun, but would it not be worth while to change the focus to that of the planet, sharp *before* the first *internal* contact? (This idea has struck me while fairing from my rough copy.) Has the black drop been due to this *oversight*? (if so this is a very appropriate term!

Again—the black drop seems the exact converse to the unexplained phenomenon of a star hanging on the moon's limb immediately after occultation. Is this due to the receipt of rays in the process of being cut off by the edge of the moon?—*i. e.*, as the star advances on the limb, its rays are gradually received by the moon instead of the earth, suggesting a gradual decrease of the light tailing away, but the first ray of light occulted takes 1½ seconds to reach us from the moon, the last takes the same time, so that the duration of the phenomenon might be 14 seconds plus the time occupied in the act of disappearance. There seems to be no tailing off, the last ray conveys apparently to the retina, the impression of the whole star (an illustration, I take it, on a small scale of the speculation, that light is still travelling to us from stars which may have become extinct ages ago). My theory may be plagiarism, but I assure you not intentionally so. May not the solution of the one lead to the *elucidation* of the other? (This by the way would seem to use the very term to apply to the remedy required by Venus!) The phenomena are exactly opposite to each other. The *dark* moon retains the *light* of the star *behind* it, the *bright* sun retains the *dark-ness* of the planet *in front* of it!

Surely Römer's law of the velocity of light is applicable here! Note that in *both* cases, the phenomenon is produced at the *inner* contact; the experiments alluded to further on shew that the effect of sunlight and cloud light is very different, that "with sunlight the ligament is still visible for 8 or 10 seconds after true contact, but with dull light it disappears on the third second after contact."

I believe from this, that *the law for the velocity of darkness has yet to be written!* It would seem that dull light or shade accelerates (darker?) shadows, but that sunlight retards them!

On this hypothesis can it be that the rays of light from the edge of the sun, as they gradually emerge from eclipse by the planet at ingress, catch up, pass and point the shadow, thus forming the ligament, and vice versa at egress, as they gradually become eclipsed, the rays of both conditions having to fulfil their mission of reaching the earth from the distance of the planet? Or does the shadow, from its assumed slower motion than light, tail off at ingress and egress—in the former, the last rays of darkness, as they are gradually received by the eye; in the latter, the first rays of darkness, as the planet begins to pass away?

Friday, 24th July 1874.—This letter has been written at different times, but I have had no further opportunity for solar observations, owing to the cloudy weather. I have jotted down ideas as they occurred, and will not trouble you much further, except to say in conclusion one word on the model spoken of in page 187 of the monthly notices of the Astronomical Society for February 1874, which seems to have been very successful in producing the black drop with great exactness! It is described as follows—"A black disc is carried by clockwork across an opening in a plate of metal, through which direct sunlight is reflected by a mirror to an observer at a telescope 400 feet distant, the opening in the plate represents the sun's disc, the edges having the proper curvature of the sun's limb."

I gather from this that the model does not exhibit the spherical shape of the sun, or the planet; its surfaces being flat it can only represent the sun as seen by direct observation, and that not accurately, and the ligament is the lamentable result! Let the models be *globular* instead of discs, and I am sanguine enough to believe that the elucidation of Venus and the dissolution of the black drop, would be the happy result of an experiment from the *side* view of my semi-opaque glass hemisphere screen which would show the planet entering on to a *perpendicular* line of light instead of a *curved* one! To my mind, uninstructed alas! in the higher mathematics, this last expression seems to contain the *common sense* view of the question. I daresay that I shall find that the experiment has been tried, and that the idea cannot rank as a discovery, still like my Sidereal Dial, *Nature*, Vol. 8, No. 201, p. 366, as far as I am personally concerned, it is original, (though with regard to that I read in a subsequent number, that a distinguished Astronomer had adopted a similar plan when I first came to India, twenty years ago!)

Although there is nothing new under the sun, I hope this letter contains some new ideas about the sun, and I am so anxious that they should be widely made known, and ventilated as soon as possible, that I am sending copies of this letter, as addressed to you, to several of the Indian newspapers, for favour of immediate publication, in the hope of the matter being discussed and treated, and if it should prove worth the while, *practically* applied to some of the observations of the transit.

ASHTON MAYNE, Major,
Bombay Staff Corps.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

HOME RULE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—The debate on Home Rule which was brought to a division on last Friday morning was rendered unsatisfactory by the impatience of the House, which prevented a reply to the speeches of the Prime Minister and the right hon. member for London University. I think it would have been more statesmanlike and more wise to have had a frank and full exposition before Parliament of the political relations between Ireland and England, and to have examined the principles of the Home Rule scheme. The Parliament and people of England might then, with knowledge of the facts, judge for themselves whether it is best to maintain the existing unhappy relations or to accept our proposals for national reconciliation. In a matter so vitally important to Her Majesty's Empire even ten days might well have been spent by Parliament in the task of bringing the people of Ireland and the people of England into a clear knowledge of the question which divides them.

The closing of the debate without a reply on the Home Rule side to the speeches of those two right hon. gentlemen rendered it abortive for the purpose of a fair and full discussion. The aim of both speeches seemed to be to draw off the attention of the House from the real question, and to bring the majority into a humour for laughing Home Rule out of court. For such accomplished masters in Parliamentary fence it was not a difficult feat, in a House prejudiced against Irish complaints, so to hide the real issues and to present false ones as to persuade the majority that they might make an end of this Irish trouble by voting at once. But the trouble is not over, and as yet the English people but very dimly see the causes of it, very partially know the facts of it.

I believe that the sagacity which guides your paper must discern the truth of my allegation about this Home Rule debate—that its abrupt closing renders it partial, incomplete, inconclusive, and unsatisfactory for the objects for which, on both sides, it purported to be held. I cannot but perceive that *The Times* exercises very great influence on English public opinion, and that your influence seems independent of party. Would it not be a patriotic act, in the English sense, to assist in simplifying this great question between the English people and their fellow-subjects of Ireland, and to place it clearly and fully before the English people? It is with an anxious desire to let the English people know the truth, and the whole truth, of the case that I request you to let me supplement the debate with a few remarks, with which you can deal as you may think proper.

Had there been a reply on the Home Rule side to the speeches of the Prime Minister and the right hon. member for London University, my friend the hon. member for Limerick, and other advocates for Home Rule, would have endeavoured to rectify the course of the debate and to point out that, as regards justice and reason, it was England who was on her defence, not Ireland. They would have pointed out that what we ask is the restoration of Ireland's Constitutional right—the right which, in 1873, England, by solemn Act of her King, Lords, and Commons, acknowledged and declared to be established for ever, and never thereafter to be questioned or questionable—the right of which, in 1800, by means for ever infamous, England robbed her sister country. It would have been pointed out that from 1800 till now England has held Ireland in subjection, as if it were a conquered country, by force and in violation of the Constitution. It is notorious that the Irish people have never consented to the abolition of their National Parliament, and that in every year since 1800, had a free vote of the population been taken, it would have given a vast majority for self-government. It is now for the first time that the Irish people are enabled, without enormous personal sacrifices, to declare their real political sentiment in the form dictated to them by this Parliament. And they declare before this Parliament, by electing a majority of Home Rulers, what their real sentiment is. We affirm that had the Irish people as extended electoral right as the English, they would return nearly nine-tenths of their Parliamentary representation to declare for Home Rule. In Ireland, only one in 25 of the population has the Parliamentary franchise. Let Ireland have one elector to every 11 of the population, as you have in this country, and it will not be 59, but 90 Home Rulers that will be sent to demand restoration of their country's right, and to offer reconciliation and friendship, provided only you will loyally accept them on honorable terms. More than this frankly recognizing the facts of our geographical position, and of our connexion by the Crown, and of your superior strength, and anxiously desiring to avert from one country the dangers of violent revolution, we offer to bind ourselves by Constitutional guarantees to assure our connexion with England, and to let England continue to have the use of Irish intellect, Irish blood, and Irish treasure in support of her Empire.

Such is the nature and principle of the Home Rule scheme. What has England to say in her own defence so long as she refuses to accept it? In the debate prematurely closed last Friday morning no speaker on the English side denied the facts as to the solemn promise of England to respect our right to our own Parliament, and as to England's violation of that promise. The matter was distantly referred to as an accomplished fact. But it was alleged that the result must be good for us and is good for us. The Prime Minister, with audacity that might be amazing in any other politician of his eminence, but with much sarcastic power, told us that it was not English rule that caused the famine of 1846-1852, nor the exodus that (added to the famine) has lessened the Irish population by more than three millions since 1845; that the Irish dislike manufacturing industry; that Ireland has been dealt with very liberally in the matter of franchise; that it is our morbid sentiment which makes some of us imagine ourselves a conquered people; that, in short, we must be joking when we demand the restoration of our Parliament and of Constitutional government in Ireland. As to the Home Rule scheme, he had not a word to say about the principle and object of it, but he pretended to discover difficulties and absurdities in imaginary details and particulars which he attributed to it.

Not to trouble you with a letter of needless length, I take only one of the Prime Minister's arguments (one which seemed greatly to amuse himself and the House), and try to give it a serious answer. It is the argument resorted to by the witty statesman against the speech of my friend the hon. member for Louth. It is a mistake (we are assured by the Minister) to regard ourselves as a conquered people. Now, my friend Mr. Sullivan did not say that the Irish were a conquered people. A people are not conquered until they consent to the rule of the would-be conquerors. What Mr Sullivan did say was that English rule treated Ireland as if it were a conquered country. Now I assert that this is the fact and truth; and to prove it I ask you to suppose that English protection were away, and that some foreign power invaded and took possession of Ireland, and proceeded to rule the country as a conqueror. In the case supposed, what are the evils that the Irish would have to endure under the rule of that foreign conqueror? We should, no doubt, be taxed without our own consent. Our national revenues would be employed for the selfish purposes of our masters. Should the conqueror think proper to rule us in form of law, the legislation and administration would disregard Irish ideas and Irish interests so far as they seemed to conflict with the interests or caprices of the ruling country. The civil and military officers administering our affairs and paid with our money would be made responsible, not to Ireland, but to the ruling country. The Irish would be kept, disarmed, and the country would be occupied by military force under the command of our conqueror. We should have no right to our properties or lives but at the sufferance of our foreign master and owner.

Upon the other hand, our foreign rulers—say the Germans, or the Russians, or the Turks—would kill none of us except for violent resistance to their rule. They would maintain social order and the rights of property. They would maintain also the ordinary administration of justice between man and man—so far as social order and common justice might not seem to hurt the interests of their domination. Judging from the examples of Russia, Austria, Germany—all of them Empires which hold or have held foreign peoples in subjection—our conqueror would let us live in peace, let us prosper and multiply and grow fat upon the fertility of our soil and the abounding means and facilities for manufactures and trade which God has bestowed upon Ireland.

The Poles are kept subject by Russia; the Hungarians and Lombards and Venetians were kept subject by Austria till after Solferino and Sadowa; the French citizens of Alsace and Lorraine have been recently made subject to the new German Empire. Poles, Hungarians, Italians, have again and again been shot down, put to death on the scaffold, imprisoned, banished, in penalty for their resistance to the rule of their foreign masters. And we Irish—have we not been treated likewise for attempting or contemplating resistance to English rule?

In so far the rule to which we are subject is like the rule which actual invasion and conquest might impose upon us. But the comparison becomes a sad contrast when we consider the treatment of the subject people unresisting. Under Russian rule the Poles have never starved, nor under Austrian rule the Hungarians nor the Italians; neither will Alsace and Lorraine have a famine under the German Empire. But under English rule the Irish people, unresisting, have been made to endure starvation—have had in my time a famine of six successive years, in every one of which Ireland produced far more human food than was needed for the abundant sustenance of every man, woman, and child in the island. Yes! Ireland and India are the two great dependencies of the English Empire. No countries on the globe more fertile, nor more abounding in the means for sustaining their populations in material prosperity. Both are subject to the richest Empire of the world, and both are subject to occasional famines.

The contrast between English rule over my country and other foreign rule over subject peoples is that under English rule alone the result is so to drain away the wealth and produce of the subject country, so to obstruct and paralyze its industry and trades, so to impoverish the people under its yoke, and to make their lives miserable in the land that God gave for their home, that the population of Ireland, having lost three millions since 1846, goes on diminishing year by year, and by loss mainly of the young, strong, and virtuous of her population, while, *pari passu*, the population of England increases, and her money multiplies.

All the calamities to which our country might become subject from foreign invasion and conquest she actually does suffer under the rule of this country and Parliament. We Irish are taxed without our own consent. The laws which bind us are made, not by our own Parliament, but by the English, and against our wishes. We enjoy no Constitutional right, no protection of law, no franchise, no freedom, save under sufferance and at the caprice of our English masters. All Irish officers of State in Ireland are appointed by you, to receive Irish pay and control Irish affairs at your bidding. You have, besides, excited and perpetuated feuds between race and race and creed and creed and class and class in Ireland, in order to prevent national union and strength. You deny us the right to possess arms, to be trained to the use of arms, to volunteer for the defence of our country. You feel that we ought to be disaffected, and you treat us all as suspect; and when you please you cast us into gaol without charge and keep us there without trial. What worse could Russia or Turkey or Germany do upon us?

And you are not ashamed to pretend before the world that we are in an united kingdom with you and free subjects of the Queen like you, enjoying the rights of free men under the same Constitution.

Well, Ireland now offers you in this Home Rule scheme forgiveness and reconciliation, and a sure and guaranteed friendly connexion. We promise and bind ourselves to live under the same Crown with you and to give our support to your Empire, provided you will let us live beside you on honourable terms. Only give up your insolent pretension to be our masters in our own proper affairs—to be our owners, as if we were your slaves or your beasts of burden; admit our right to a free Constitution and to our own Parliament of the Queen, Lords, and Commons of Ireland. Thus may you happily end our national quarrel, removing from your national conscience the stain of a black crime, and making the Irish people your friends instead of your enemies.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I am well aware that no dominant nation, and least of all England, yields in a case like this to mere considerations of justice or generosity. It is only from considerations of her interest that I look for England's consent to Home Rule. Individual Englishmen there certainly are—the recent Division is proof of the fact—who do feel it their duty to inquire into even Ireland's complaint, and who are generous enough to bid their country give up a profitable iniquity because it is an iniquity. But the mass of the English people will hardly care to trouble themselves about the case of Ireland until the question seems to bear directly and immediately upon their material interest. Circumstances may soon bring the Irish question into such a position; meantime, it is best for both parties that each should truly know the other's mind.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

July 4. JOHN MARTIN.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.
Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
14, Rampart Row, W.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

VIENNA BEER, JUST ARRIVED, in prime condition, in cases of 4 dozen Quarts. Orders registered for regular supplies. Apply to the Godown-keeper of
A. C. GUMPERT.
29, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner	..	Rs. 30	per doz. qts
Laubenheimer	...	... „ 15	„ „
Steinwein	...	... „ 20	„ „
Liebfraumilch	...	... „ 30	„ „
CLARETS—Chateau de Franda	...	... „ 14	„ „
Chateau Leoville	...	... „ 24	„ „
Chateau Lafite	...	... „ 28	„ „
Vray Canon	...	... „ 18	„ „
ITALIAN CLARET—in barrels of 50 Gal.			
lons and above, Rs. 100 each.			
Do. Bottled here	...	... „ 6	„ „

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, 27th January 1874. Rampart Row, Fort.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane:—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at		
R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal	Rs. 21	per dozen.
Do. Vino de Pasto	„ 20	„
J. Sandbach & Son's	„ 29	„
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal	„ 24	„
M. P. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry	„ 36	„
CHAMPAGNE—Rudolph Muller's	„ 23	„
Do.	„ 45	„
Do.	„ 98	„
Arthur H. Browning's	„ 30	„
J. Sandbach and Son's	„ 20	„
Do. do.	„ 11	„
BRANDY—Raynal & Co.'s Superior	„ 24	„
ARET—Montheuil Franc Fils Aine		
Chateau Belair St. Julien 1868	„ 16	„
Chateau Delorme Margaux	„ 16	„
R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe	„ 14	„
Do. Margaux	„ 17	„

Also, Messrs. PLASKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co.:—

SHERRY	Rs. 25 per Dozen.
Ditto	„ 15 „
CLARET, Yellow Seal	„ 12 „
Ditto Red Seal	„ 30 „
GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE	„ 40 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
Bombay, 30th December 1873.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Direct shipments are now made
ONLY TO THE TRADE.
PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained

IN BOMBAY,
From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & Co.
Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
AND OTHER IMPORTERS.

FOR SALE.

PAPER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a quantity of FINE CREAM-LAID DEMY, 18 by 23, and also a few reams of FINE CREAM-LAID DOUBLE FOOLSCAP, 17 by 27. For Prices, apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL *via* the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT A